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THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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NORTH DAKOTA REGISTERS "DISGUST"

UNLESS GERALD P. NYE IS JOKING—he is said to be a nephew of that famous joker, Bill Nye—North Dakota farmers are sending him back to the United States Senate largely because they are disgusted with the way Congress and the Administration have acted about farm relief. The same brand of disgust is prevalent through much of the Northwest and Middle West, observe papers in that section. And while some Republican editors prefer to consider the Nye victory an isolated incident, their Democratic brethren all over the country call attention to Senator Nye's record as an anti-Administration Progressive Republican and say that here is just one more anti-Coolidge victory for Democrats to chuckle over. "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight," reckons the radical and anti-Coolidge *Nation:* "Gerald Nye has swept North Dakota, defeating Mr. Coolidge's man Hanna for United States Senator; Norbeck of South Dakota defeated his Coolidge-indorsed opponent; Watson and Robinson in Indiana defied the President's orders but won their renominations; McKinley of Illinois, Pepper of Pennsylvania, Stanfield of Oregon, and Cummins of Iowa, all stanch Coolidge men, have gone under in the primaries—and in all these weary months not one Coolidge candidate has won at the polls."

"NORTH DAKOTA IS DISGUSTED"

So Senator Gerald P. Nye explains his victory over the "Coolidge candidate" for the Republican Senatorial nomination.

Senator Nye, it will be remembered, is the young newspaper owner who was appointed to the United States Senate last year by Governor Sorlie after the death of Senator Ladd. The Governor's constitutional right to make the appointment was questioned, but the Senate declared in favor of Mr. Nye's right to his seat by the close vote of 41 to 39. On June 30 there was held a special election to fill the remainder of Senator Ladd's unexpired term (till March, 1927), and on the same day were held the State primaries, including that for the Republican nomination for the full Senatorial term beginning in 1927. Senator Nye carried both contests and his supporter, Governor Sorlie, won a renomination for Governor.

In North Dakota a Republican nomination is usually an equivalent to election, altho for several years the party has been badly split by the contest between the Nonpartizan League and the Independent Voters' Association, both striving for party as well as State control. Senator Nye, who is identified with the first named faction, says in a statement for the New York *American* that he is especially pleased with the result of the election because it substantiates his position upon "three very vital questions":

"First, North Dakota has made it very clear that it expects from the Government of the United States at least a small part of the same kind of help for agriculture which the Government accords to manufacturers, banks, and industry in general.

"Second, it is evident that the people of North Dakota are not desirous of such national entanglements as were invited by the voting by the Senate last January of the United States into the World Court.

"Third, North Dakota is disgusted with the excuses offered against farm relief legislation, especially when those excuses refer to national economy, and this disgust is voiced most specifically when mention is made of the settlement of the debts owing us by other nations, more particularly Italy."

In response to THE LITERARY DIGEST'S request for comment from the North Dakota press, the Democratic Grafton *News and Times* thus sets down five different meanings of Senator Nye's victory over Mr. Hanna:

"First, Hanna has always been an ultra-conservative Republican of the old school and for the past ten years not acceptable to the radical farmer element.

"Second, he was known as the bankers' candidate.

"Third, the failure of Congress to pass farm relief legislation this spring. The resulting dissatisfaction among the farmers is reflected in the vote.

"Fourth, the plank in the Independent Voters' Association platform advocating early sale or leasing of the State mill and elevator induced members of the Nonpartizan League to put up a stiff fight to retain and operate this industry. Nye got the benefit of the large vote which turned out to support the League's program.

"Fifth, the failure of the independents to vote in full strength."

"A well-defined political tendency on the part of North Dakota voters" is seen by the *North Dakota Nonpartisan* of Bismarck—"North Dakota has unmistakably informed the world that she is irrevocably progressive." The Nye vote, says the Devil's Lake *World* (Ind.), "is a vote against the Administration." This, says the *Walsh County Record* (Ind.), of Grafton, in the northeast corner of the State, "is North Dakota's way of serving notice on the world that she will not accept without a protest the leadership of New England and the East in political matters." The national significance of the Nye victory, says a Nonpartizan League weekly, *The Williams County Farmers' Press*, in Williston, in the northwest corner of the State, "is that North Dakota has repudiated the present Administration. The voice of North Dakota has been added to the voices of other States in saying that the Coolidge honeymoon is coming to an end."

Other North Dakota papers whose opinions have been

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gathered by THE DIGEST find much to say about resentment over the failure of Congress and the Administration to take sufficiently decisive action for the relief of Western farmers. The Valley City *Times Record* (Rep.), Beach *Advance* (Ind. Rep.) and Dickinson *Recorder-Post* (Ind. Rep.), feel certain that here is the chief significance of the Nye victory. There is no question, agrees the Williston *Herald* (Ind.), "but that Nye gained several thousand votes by the defeat of the McNary-Haugen and other farm relief proposals in Congress and that this vote was in a large measure a vote of protest." This interesting political observation appears in the Bismarck *Capital* (Ind. Rep.):

North Dakota people, 85 per cent. of whom are farmers, are convinced that representatives from the manufacturing districts of the East are dedicated to what has been termed Coolidgeism, and are not in sympathy with the farming interests of the West. It is now evident that the voters of North Dakota will not send to the Senate any one considered to be even remotely associated with Eastern interests. The preponderance of Eastern Representatives in the House can be effectively countered against by sending the right men to the Senate, and the people of the Middle West and the West are voting with this fact as a basis."

Nye's victory merely "echoes that of Senator Brookhart in Iowa," affirms another daily in the North Dakota capital, *The Tribune* (Rep.). Similarly the editor of Senator Nye's own paper, the Cooperstown *Sentinel and Courier* (Ind.), sees in the election "another indication that Northwestern agricultural States are coming more and more to demand equitable treatment from the national Congress and that they realize that progressive representatives must be sent to Washington for the fight which assuredly will ultimately result in erasing the discrimination against agriculture and in favor of industry."

But there are North Dakota journals which see little bearing on national politics in the Nye victory. The Mandan *Pioneer* (Rep.) considers the result a mere matter of choice between personalities. The Jamestown *Daily Alert* (Rep.) similarly discerns a local reason for the outcome of the election and primary—"it was rather a revolt against Fargo and Red River Valley domination of North Dakota politics." The outstanding issue, in the opinion of the Grand Forks *Herald* (Ind. Rep.), "was the attitude of the opposing parties toward the State-owned mill and elevators." The Washburn *Leader* (Rep.) takes exactly the same position: "The platform of the Independent Voters' Association is to get the State out of business by selling, closing or getting rid of these State enterprises; when it came to a showdown the people of the State did not want this done."

At least one North Dakota paper, the Dickinson *Press* (Rep.), takes its stand with the Hearst dailies outside of the State in contending that the World Court was the major issue of the campaign: "North Dakota voters apparently did not want the United States to enter into alliances with foreign nations which might prove entangling in the future."

In calling the victory of Senator Nye "one more illustration of the intensity of agricultural feeling in the West and Northwest," the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) speaks the mind of the St. Paul *Dispatch* (Rep.), Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), St. Louis *Star* (Ind.), and Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.). But the Nye vote, insists the Wichita *Eagle* (Ind.), was more than that:

"It was the individual American once more squaring off to make the fight against the group of men in this country who have made money their god. They control finance; they control major publicity; they control political parties; they control all the mechanism which gives them the best of it in investment, in commerce, in information, in taxation and in special privilege legislation. They control, to an alarming extent, the thinking processes of leaders, those leaders who control subordinate leaders who in turn control followings. They have this nation all but hog-tied. But there is one loose end in the job. It is the individual American who still has a fight in him, who isn't following anybody in particular or anything save and except his own love of liberty. He can be crusht all right, but North Dakota shows that he isn't going to be crusht without making a fight for it."

But the more conservative Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), while blaming the East "for its unsympathetic and short-sighted treatment" of the agricultural West, proceeds to tell its fellow-Westerners that this is largely their own fault; and after accusing Senator Nye of talking "hokum" and "buncombe" about "the burdens piled on the masses," *The Tribune* concludes:

"As long as we send men of half-baked ideas and irresponsible utterance to Washington to misrepresent the sane and solid citizenship of the West, we have no one but ourselves to blame when we are misunderstood and defeated of our rational demands. Until we choose a leadership which deserves the respect of the nation, we shall not have that respect.

"The men who have assumed to represent Western discontent talk in the lingo of the European radical and the city Red. They have given the impression that the West generally is broke mentally and morally, its people squalling for help, its economic activities bankrupt. The facts so clearly give the lie to this calamity howling that there is a reaction against us, and our real claims to a square deal are discounted and put aside.

"We need a new leadership for the West. La Folletteism in its later Socialistic stage, Farmer-Laborism, Nonpartizan Leaguism, the bellowings of the Brookharts and the Magnus Johnsons have got us the reputation for unreasonable complaint and for not knowing what is the matter with us or how to cure it."

In Virginia, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* reminds us that—

"North Dakota has long been a hotbed of insurgency. Senator Ladd, who died last year, was one of La Follette's most ardent supporters. So was Lynn J. Frazier who is now the senior Senator from the State. Senator Nye and Governor Sorlie bear the insurgent labels. The preference now shown for them by the voters of North Dakota tends to prove that insurgency is as popular there as it ever was. With the forces of insurgency holding their own in the Dakotas and advancing in nearby States like Iowa, the prospect of an Administration majority in the next Congress is rendered more remote.

"Moreover, the returns from the primary in North Dakota, like those from the recent Iowa primary, tend to darken the 1928 prospect for Mr. Coolidge or for any other Presidential candidate identified with his wing of the Republican party. Mr. Coolidge received a plurality in North Dakota in 1924, but his vote was smaller than the combined vote for La Follette and John W. Davis. If the returns from Wednesday's primary are any indications, he would not do as well now as he did two years ago. His prestige in the West is rapidly diminishing, and before the campaign of 1928 begins it will, in all probability, have completely disappeared."

Farther North we find Democratic papers like the Providence *News* calling attention to "another repudiation of Vermont's miracle man by his own party." "No President," says the New York *Evening World* (Dem.), "has been so sharply rejected by his own party in clear-cut contests involving his leadership. The conditions to-day are not dissimilar to those of the closing days of the Administration of Mr. Taft, and these were forerunners of party disaster." And the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) judges from the current it sees running against the President that 1928 "ought to be a Democratic year."

But there are Republican papers such as the Springfield *Union* and the Syracuse *Post-Standard* which insist that there is nothing to be alarmed about in the fact that a progressive Senator is continued in office by a State which was controlled for years by the Nonpartizan League. The President's relation to the party in North Dakota, insists the Massachusetts paper, "is just about what it has been." And the independent *Republican* in the same Massachusetts city observes that the Administration's defeat was less decisive than had been anticipated; finally, the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) offers this philosophical editorial reflection:

"It is not surprizing that in North Dakota or any other State of politically insurgent tendencies anti-Administration candidates should be elected. These States and their representatives, as things are in Washington now, have everything to lose and nothing to gain by swinging into the regular line, for they now possess the balance of power, and it is not in human nature that they should surrender it, when such surrender means going along with the majority."

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WHAT CONGRESS DID—AND LEFT UNDONE

"UNWEPT, UNHONORED, AND UNSUNG," to quote the independent Democratic New York *World*, the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress has at ast adjourned, leaving a record of many things done, as well as ıot done. During a session of seven months, in which 17,812 ›ills were introduced and 759 enacted into law, Congress ;rappled with tax-reduction, the World-Court question, foreign lebts, Prohibition, farm relief, and the railroad labor problem. Of these, the outstanding failure of Congress, declares Arthur Sears Henning, Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, 'was that of farm-relief legislation." The McNary-Haugen measure which would have appropriated millions to be used by a government commission to buy farm crops and, by controlling the home market, keep up the price, was rejected by the House, and the Senate followed suit by killing a modified form of the bill. The Fess amendment for the creation of a $100,000,000 government fund, to be loaned to cooperative organizations for financing the storage and ultimate sale of surplus agricultural products, also failed of passage, altho it had been indorsed by President Coolidge. The Senate then passed the bill creating a cooperative marketing division in the Department of Agriculture to aid in the dissemination of information and give assistance to cooperative organizations, but without authority to make loans or stabilize prices.

On the whole, several Democratic and Republican editors agree that the record of the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress was fair. "It enacted a little good legislation and prevented a great deal of bad," believes the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, also of the same political belief, agrees that "Congress has done exceptionally well in the matter of legislation." Perhaps the most creditable achievement of all—the demonstration that the House and Senate can keep within budget estimates—will never be chalked up prominently

"WHEN JOHNNIE COMES MARCHING HOME"

—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald*.

in favor of the session just closed, predicts David Lawrence in one of his Consolidated Press dispatches. "Still another, which may not loom large now, but which has in it great potential benefit to the country, is the passage of legislation governing the regulation and promotion of commercial aviation," points out the independent New Haven *Register*. "But the bill of greatest importance before Congress was tax-reduction," maintains the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.). "The record made in tax-reduction and economy, due to wise leadership in the White House and both Houses of Congress, has never been approximated in this

THE END OF A POLITICAL PICNIC

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

or any other country," asserts the independent Indianapolis *Star*. As we read in the independent New York *Evening Post:*

"Two years ago the departing Congressmen left behind them a revenue measure which flouted the Secretary of the Treasury in the face and a failure to ratify adhesion to the World Court which administered the same treatment to the President. To-day Mr. Coolidge sees his recommendation of the World Court approved, and the proposals of Mr. Mellon adopted.

"These achievements are the more noteworthy in that they have been accomplished at what is notoriously the weak spot in an administration—the half-way point. Few Presidents have been as strong during the latter half of their terms as they were during the first half.

"In the uproar over the farm bills and appointments the public hardly noticed the passage of a series of aviation measures of extraordinary significance. There were six of these bills. Two of them established a five-year program for the construction of aircraft at a total expenditure of $150,000,000. A third has for its object the encouragement of civil aviation. The other two create the offices of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, of War, and of Commerce for aviation. These measures legalize the recommendations made by the Board of Inquiry which was appointed by the President.

"Congress has done a good job. Nobody can fling at it the epithet of a 'do nothing' session. The credit for this record it must share with the man in the White House, whose determination saved it from committing some grievous mistakes. More than once it threatened to tear some policy to tatters, but in the end it was eating out of the President's hand."

The net showing for the session, thinks William Allen White, editor of the Emporia *Gazette* (Rep.), "seems to be a good showing for the President, altho how he has staggered through to a fairly successful record is a puzzle." Particularly as he "brought no pressure to bear upon Congress to get these things through," points out W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*. Finally, concludes the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind. Rep.):

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"Congress covered itself with distinction in the session which ended last Saturday.

"Five major accomplishments stand out: tax-reduction; the settlement of the foreign war debts; the acts which vitalized Army, naval, and commercial aviation; the railroad mediation and arbitration bill; and the ratification of the protocol for American adhesion to the World Court. Any two of these would have lifted the session far out of the ordinary. All of them together give it a memorable place in the history of Congresses.

"All in all, the results of the session have gone a long way to reestablish the credit which Congress lost with the country by its narrow-mindedness and ultra-partizanship in the long session two years ago."

Apparently, however, the decision in favor of the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress is not unanimous. A financial daily, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, even declares bluntly that "it has so far, in many respects, been a distinctly unsatisfactory Congress." "Lack of leadership and statesmanship was apparent throughout the session," in the opinion of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), and the Minneapolis *Star* (Ind.) declares that "the 'Coolidge Congress' goes out overwhelmingly anti-Coolidge." "It has little to its credit but tax-reduction and that was not a party issue," notes the Democratic Atlanta *Constitution*. Moreover, points out an independent daily, the Boston *Globe:*

"Failure to return to its lawful owners the alien property held by this Government is another discredit mark which will have to be set down against the scurrying legislators. To be sure, a committee has been appointed to explore the scandal which has cropped up in the administration of this property; but one wonders just how much longer a self-respecting Government can continue to follow a course contrary to international law, and at odds with the very Alien Property Act under which these possessions were taken into temporary custody during a war that ended eight years ago."

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"INFALLIBLE MISTER"
As Mr. Jeremiah Smith was called by the Hungarians.

"Congress still lacks the nerve to make final disposition of Muscle Shoals," is the charge of the Republican Duluth *News-Tribune*, which also scores our Senators and Congressmen for "side-stepping" coal legislation. As this paper puts it: "The coal operators objected to one type of legislation and the miners to another. And, as usual, the consumer had nobody to look after his interests." Furthermore, maintains the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), "Congress has not ratified the treaty with Turkey, promoted railroad consolidation, revised postal rates, or done anything definite toward solving the Government's shipping problems." In fact, avers the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "to-morrow's problems have been left virtually untouched." In this paper's opinion, "Mr. Coolidge has failed as a leader of Congress." "The innocuous bill for voluntary farmer cooperation satisfies no one and leaves farm relief as the issue which will dominate the Congressional campaign next fall," observes the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.).

"There is no concealing the fact that President Coolidge has met a series of severe reverses," we are reminded by the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which goes on:

"He made a personal plea for the Fess bill, and four days later the Senate slew it by a vote of almost two to one. Congress has gotten wholly out of his control. Worst of all, its session ends with singularly little to the credit of an administration which promised much. Apart from the bipartizan legislation on taxes, the World Court, and foreign debts, it has been a barren Congress, and the President can not escape his share of the responsibility."

A FINANCIAL "ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY"

THERE IS AT LEAST ONE COUNTRY in Europe which will never again believe that "the American is one whose eye is always on the dollar," exults the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, and an editorial chorus proclaims that the reason may be summed up in Jeremiah Smith, American economist and gentleman, of Boston. Mr. Smith, picked by the League of Nations to put Hungary on its financial feet, refused to accept his $100,000 salary. "Give it to charity," he said; and when told that it had already appeared in the national accounts, he made his the voice of his home people. "Then," he said, "reenter it in your books as a gift from the American people to the people of Hungary." The thing that caught the public imagination, both in America and in Hungary, was not merely the deed, but the manner of it. Says the New York *World*, paying tribute:

"There are many Americans who might match in generosity the act of Jeremiah Smith. When an American of big caliber enters public service it must be said for him in all justice that money is usually the last thing in his mind. But in declining the fee, there are not many who could match the magnificent nonchalance of Mr. Smith. The generosity would be there, but not the indifference; $100,000 is a lot of money, and in letting it go most Americans would be guilty of something solemn—a prepared statement, perhaps, addrest to the press and marked with a Monday release date, or perhaps a dedication of the funds to some purpose which would entail a name carved over a lintel. The art of declining money, for some reason, is not one which we have learned to perform in with any degree of grace. But harken to Mr. Smith: 'Give it to charity. . . . Then reenter it on your books as a gift from the American people to the people of Hungary.' Well, at the very least, wouldn't he accept a decoration? 'If you do that I shall never forgive you. Your friendship and gratitude are more precious to me than any decoration.'"

Now here is something worth a little enthusiasm in a money-minded world, especially in America, where money-mindedness has become something of a tradition, proclaims the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, remarking that Jeremiah Smith's example "throws into grotesque relief those American plutocrats whose articles on 'How I Won Success' are such important features of the popular magazine." "Writ high on the large Smith scroll is Jeremiah," announces the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, and the Pittsburgh *Post* rejoices that "infinitely more people will be benefited than those to be reached immediately through those dollars. Two nations will be uplifted and brought closer together. The world will be a better place because this man placed self in the background." Incidentally, adds the Philadelphia *Inquirer*—

"Mr. Smith's magnificent gesture ought to impress that portion of Europe that is constantly harping on our single dollar-mindedness. Fancy one of our severest critics turning back a hundred thousand iron men when he actually had them in his hand!"

The Hungarian Government announces that the money will be used as an endowment fund to send Hungarian students to this country, and reports from the land whose finances Mr. Smith has rehabilitated seem to indicate that already he has taken on some of the dimensions of a heroic legend. It is reported of him, for instance, in a dispatch from his "home town" of Boston to the Baltimore *Sun*, that:

"'Infallible Mister' was one title Smith won during his delving here, there and everywhere in Hungary's social and economic

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International Newsreel photograph

EVEN THE FARMS IN ITALY MUST PRODUCE MORE

Mussolini (in the center) and the King of Italy (at the reader's right) inspecting a wheat-field. It looks like a bumper crop.

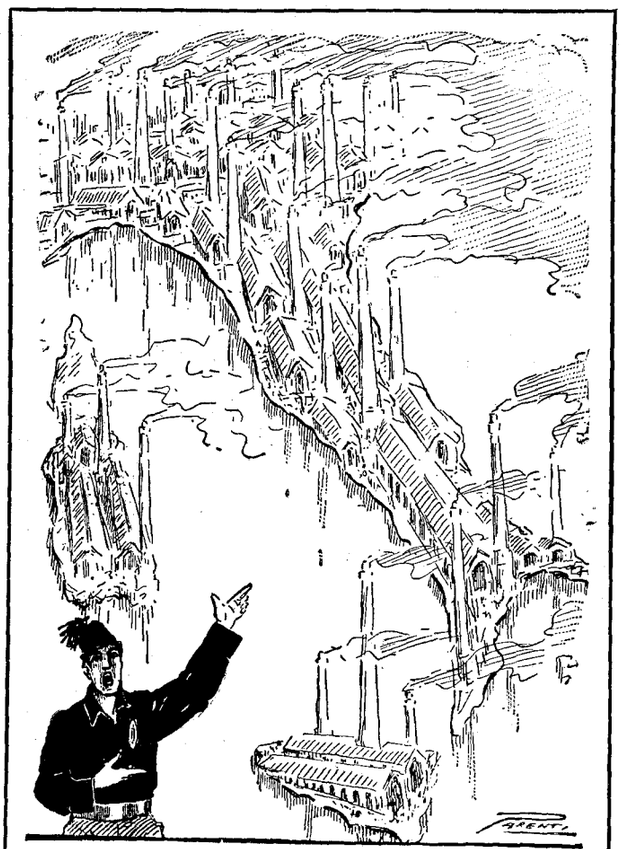
tangle. 'Yes, but what do you do?' was a joke heard often in Budapest music halls. It was ascribed to Smith as his perpetual query to various officials he met in his investigating.

"'What do you do?' Smith would ask an official. The official would reply with all of the titles at his command. Smith would listen politely and repeat his query. More titles would come and then Smith would politely say that he had a paper in his hand enlightening him as to the official's designation, but 'what did he do?' The answer would be somewhat vague usually, whereupon Smith would jot down a note or two and say, as he left, 'beginning next Monday you do something else.'"

While Hungary praises him, his own country is not behind. The Providence *News* offers "a word of thanks to him for having given us the opportunity to assert with confidence that there is still one authentic 'old-fashioned American' left." He paid even his own living expenses, adds the Philadelphia *Record*, concluding a laudatory editorial:

"This man Jeremiah Smith, whose name doesn't fit into poetry or oratory, makes us proud of being Americans. He has added distinction to his country."

He "has exemplified Christianity in its broadest sense and brought forward that human element, brotherly love, which makes all mankind respond with like sentiments," says the New Haven *Register*. He has proved "perhaps, the best of our Ambassadors abroad in recent years, if he has removed the dollar-mark from Americanism," believes the Springfield *Republican;* and the New York *Times* and New Haven *Journal-Courier* speculate on the possible effects of getting a little of the Jeremiah-Smith attitude into the relations between governments.



"ITALY IS A FACTORY. WO TO HIM WHO INTERFERES WITH ITS WORKING!"

—*Il 420* (Florence).

PROSPERITY BY EDICT IN ITALY

WITH "ONE IMPERIOUS WAVE of his wand," Mussolini has radically altered the economic foundations of all Italy. "There is one battle before me which I intend to win—the battle for the economic restoration of Italy," the Italian dictator is quoted as announcing to the Rome correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*. "I am now giving my earnest attention to the restoration of the balance of trade and the stabilization of the lira." Strong proof of the Premier's statement appears in an edict, which includes the following decrees:

An hour is to be added to the working day of Italian labor, and there shall be no strikes.

All newspapers must be reduced to six pages. Detailed foreign correspondence, sporting, art and literary news and accounts of court cases, particularly crimes, will gradually be dropt. Only one newspaper will be permitted in each province, to be continued under strict censorship.

No more luxurious houses, hotels or cabarets shall be built. Cheap homes for workers, and cooperative apartments will be encouraged by government assistance.

Potato-raising must gradually take the place of spaghetti and macaroni manufacture from imported wheat.

Curfew rings at ten o'clock at night on tea and coffee and soft drinks, as well as alcoholic beverages.

The price of cement, brick and wood shall be reduced, by cooperation if possible, by decree otherwise.

The importation of luxuries is forbidden.

In short, Mussolini commands that Italy shall become more industrious and more economical, producing more, buying less. American comment on this remarkable

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spectacle of government by pronouncement range from violent condemnation through amused skepticism, to somewhat reserved approbation.

Considering first the Duce's most drastic decree, lengthening the normal working day in Italy from eight to nine hours, the New York *Times* reports that, even before the order appeared in the official *Gazette*, many workmen in Rome voluntarily stayed on for the extra hour. Reports of labor troubles in other parts of Italy, says *The Times*, have not been substantiated. Mussolini, himself, announces that the nine-hour day is more or less an experiment, by means of which "we hope to set the wheels of production revolving with sufficient momentum to enable us to reduce the working day to eight hours again very soon." The real problem, he holds, is a reduction in the cost of living, since that is "infinitely better than increased wages: increased wages produce a vicious circle, for they in turn lead to nothing but an increased cost of living."

FEEDING THE OTHER ONE
—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*.

Our own labor leaders believe that lengthening the hours of labor will not increase production, even if the dictatorial decree is observed. "No doubt the order can be enforced so long as clubs and castor-oil hold," declares Salvatore Ninfo, Vice-President of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, "but it will result in bad work." Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, is thus quoted by the New York *Evening Post:*

"We have demonstrated and proven to the satisfaction of every one, including the greatest economists of the country, that the shorter work day and the shorter work week are the most productive and that the worker is the most efficient under this system.

"No matter how bad conditions may have been in Italy, politically, financially and economically (and it is agreed that things have been far from right), the remedy is not to be found in the substitution of that which eventually will be even worse than the evil complained of."

The radical *Nation* (New York) objects that:

"Thus the most precious possession of European labor, the eight-hour day, is abolished without discussion or appeal on the part of the workers. The Italian workers, without the power to strike, cheated out of their own labor unions, with appallingly low wages and with lengthened hours, have only one thing left—the right to work—when Mussolini lets them work. Real wages in Italian industry have gone steadily down since the Fascist dictatorship was established. Last year they averaged less than a dollar a day in the leading industries; in buying power they were about 85 per cent. of the 1922 level."

Nevertheless, says the New York *Times*, in a qualified rebuttal of these views:

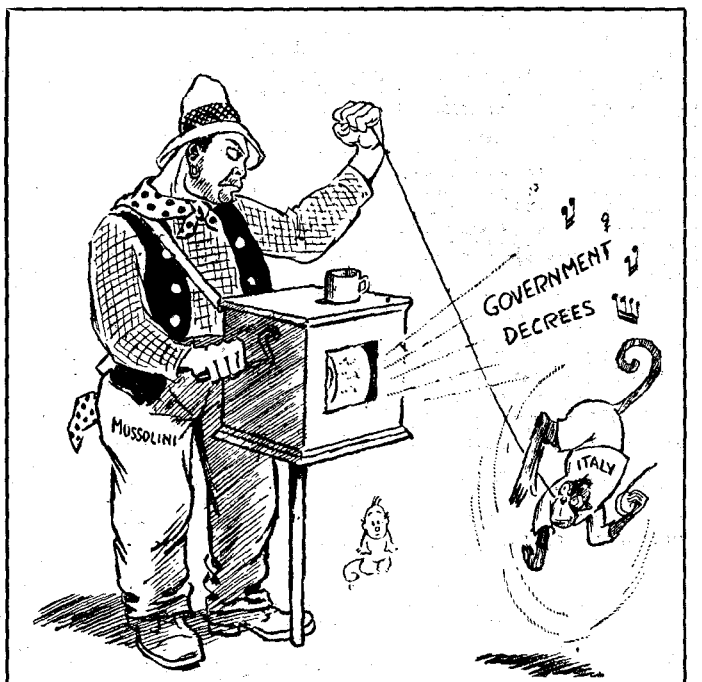
"The belief that Europe needs a greater labor effort in order to restore the wealth destroyed in the war is too wide-spread not to have a real foundation. The British House of Commons reestablished the eight-hour day in the mines. In Germany the eight-hour day has for a long time and on a large scale been in abeyance through agreements between employers and workers. In Russia the legal six-hour day is a fiction. Thus under democracy, Fascism or communism the principle has been recognized that an impoverished Continent must raise production to fill the economic void."

Much space is devoted in our press, perhaps naturally, to the Italian dictator's attack on the newspapers. At any rate, even the reduced press of Italy ought to be more than enough for the pro-Fascist propaganda, which is all they are allowed to print, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, observing that "the fourth estate in Italy is to be composed of Fascist house organs," comments:

"Back in 1923 a strike in New York stopt the presses for a few days. It disturbed the markets, hurt business and cost the city millions.

"The British Government was fearful that during the general strike in May suspension of the newspapers would create a national panic. So it issued one officially to keep the public acquainted with developments of the situation; and labor also had its organ. The Government found it inadvisable to work in the dark. The press performs certain functions in the modern social scheme for which it is depended upon and without which social order breaks down. Italy is no exception.

"Crime, particularly political crimes, will flourish under the ban, but sports won't, nor art, nor literature. No one will believe the world or domestic 'news,' because it will be highly colored. As Fascist propaganda it probably will not even be read. Subscriptions will lapse, unless the 'checkout' system is adopted by the syndicalists for the support of their organs. Gossip will take the place of news, and the yellowest journalism pales before the wildness of word-of-mouth rumors.



SCIENTIFIC GOVERNMENT
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times*.

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"The Fascist greeting sign is the uplifted palm. It is only one move from that to talking behind the hand."

General comment on the Italian method of attaining prosperity through dictatorial proclamation is led by a long editorial in the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, which believes that "the traditional advantages of a benevolent autocracy seemed to appear in the long list of economic decrees propagated by the Fascist Government." Practically none of these regulations could be enacted in a republic, admits *The Monitor*, and:

"Their imposition in Italy to-day means simply that a Government is exercising war powers in time of peace. And yet it is apparent that they will operate to the general good. The autocracy is for the moment benevolent, whatever the working men who have an hour added to their day's labor may think of it. The probability is that they will applaud it, for it is the astounding fact that, while Mussolini's endeavors have been in the main employed for the protection of capitalism, he has the overwhelming support of the laboring classes."

Theoretically the program has a strong appeal, agrees the Boston *Post*, since "Italy as a nation is in the same position as a man who must save money to pay his debts. Therefore a policy of hard work and thrift is to be enforced." The measures "are drastic war-time measures, adopted in peace time," says the Newark *Evening News*, adding that they must be treated as such. Mussolini has already accomplished much for Italy during his years in power, says the New York *Evening Post*, and his present "grandiose scheme, possible only under a dictatorship," demands the attention of the world. The Washington *Post* concludes a generally favorable editorial with the observation that:

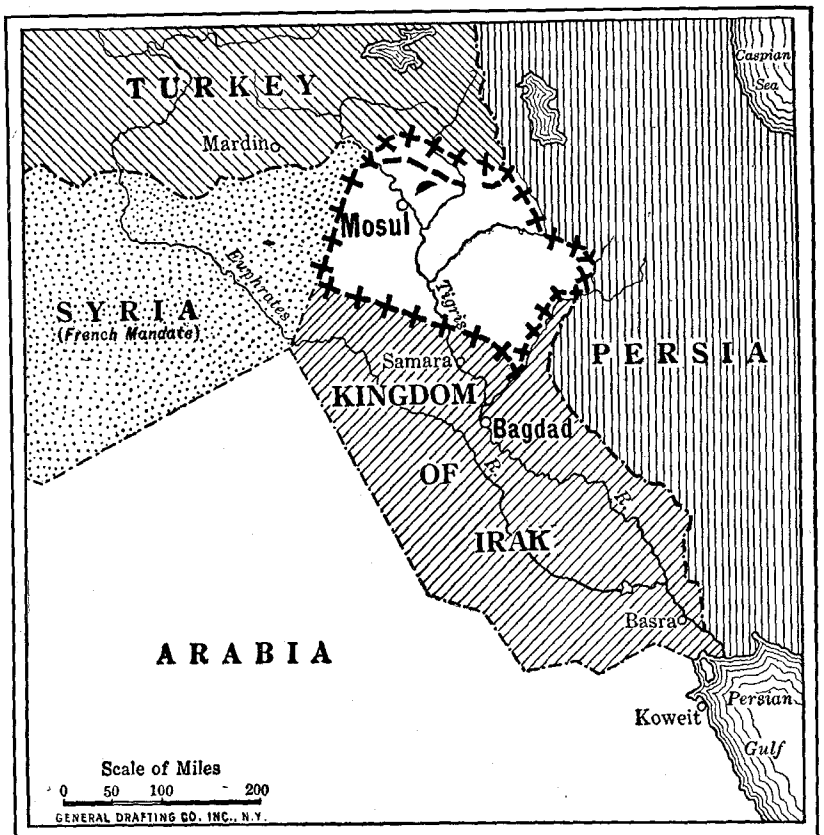
"This program disregards ordinary economic laws governing production and competition; but perhaps it is justified because of the crisis that exists in Italy. If the people retain the discipline established by Premier Mussolini, and if he is spared to direct the experiment in person, the economic position of the country will soon show improvement."

The Indianapolis *News* is representative of the view of a number of editors who criticize the present edict because of its despotic basis, rather than because of its possible effects. In the end, however, believes *The News*, Mussolini's benevolent despotism "is breeding the germs of its own destruction by suppressing all personal initiative on the part of the people." The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, the Schenectady *Gazette*, and the *Ohio State Journal* express similar views. The New York *Evening Sun*, while somewhat doubtful of Mussolini's "heroic cure," concludes that:

"Mussolini knows his people, and doubtless has thought the whole matter through. The chief hope for a successful outcome of the experiment must rest, after all, in the Duce himself."

MOSUL TO PRODUCE OIL, NOT WAR

THERE WILL BE NO WAR over the oil-fields of Mosul. This is the happy conclusion reached by American editors following the report that, after seven years of wrangling, Great Britain and Turkey have come to an agreement respecting the ownership of the Vilayet, which is supposed to contain the richest untapped oil area in the world. This probably would mean little to the casual reader of the news in the United States were it not for three facts—that the agreement settles a question which more than once has threatened to lead to war between Great Britain and Turkey; that Irak, formerly known as Mesopotamia, in the Mosul district, may become a cotton-growing rival of the United States second in importance only to India, and far more productive than Egypt; and that in the recent reorganization of the Turkish Petroleum Company, which benefits by the agreement, American oil interests acquired a quarter interest. Under the treaty, Turkey receives not only 10 per cent. of all revenue of the Mosul oil-fields, but also 10 per cent. of the Irak Government's revenue from gasoline. The recent agreement, according to dispatches, definitely establishes the boundary fixt by the League of Nations Council early this year. As the St. Paul *Dispatch* explains:



From a map prepared by the Foreign Policy Association

MOSUL'S NEW BOUNDARIES

The central area in white is the much-coveted oil-producing vilayet of Mosul, a part of the new Kingdom of Irak (under British mandate.) The old boundary is shown by the line of crosses, the compromise boundary by the broken line.

"At the conclusion of the war, Great Britain obtained what amounted to a mandate over the Kingdom of Irak and claimed Mosul as part of the territory. The Turks fought this claim. When the League published its ruling, the Turks refused to be bound by it.

"Great Britain ignored Turkey's threat of war and instructed its Ambassador in Angora to adopt a conciliatory attitude. At the same time rumors that it was not unsympathetically disposed toward Italian aspirations in Asia Minor were permitted to obtain circulation. Sword in one hand and purse in the other, Great Britain has succeeded in obtaining from Angora a confirmation of the concession granted by the old Turkish régime to the Turkish Petroleum Company, while Turkey gets a more favorable frontier and 10 per cent. of the revenue from the oil-fields."

The New York *Herald Tribune* considers the settlement equally favorable for Britain from the diplomatic or from the business angle. The latter paper asserts that Turkish interests are now tied up with British interests; that Britain will now be able to continue to control two-thirds of Irak's trade of over $60,000,000 a year, and that plans are well under way for developing more than 12,000,000 acres of irrigated land for the production of grain and cotton. Certain experiments indicate that "Irak may well become a cotton country second in importance to India and far more productive than Egypt." And, of course, there is the oil.

And now that Great Britain and Turkey have settled the

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question of the Mosul boundary, observes Joseph Grigg, London correspondent of the New York *Sun:*

"The way is clear for an appraisal of the oil-bearing potentialities of an area in the Middle East slightly larger than the State of Indiana, which the optimists in the oil world regard as possibly one of the richest virgin petroliferous regions still to respond to the drill.

"It may be some months yet before the forty or more geologists, many of them Americans, give their verdict. If it spells oil, and lots of it, then the oil-famine prophets will be in a sorry plight. For Mosul, in the view of many of the wiseacres, may prove to be part of the vast 'oil sea' which is supposed to stretch from Burma in the East past the shores of the Caspian—a potential oil-bearing area as broad almost as the United States at its widest point.

"Ten test wells are included in the first drilling program in Mosul, and fully ninety expert American drillers have been drafted for the job. By the agreement reached with King Feisal's Government in 1925 it is incumbent upon the world's oil combines implicated in the exploitation of oil resources in Irak to select within thirty-two months twenty-four rectangular plots, each of an area of eight square miles, and begin drilling operations within three years. If oil is struck in Mosul in paying quantities, it is believed a pipe-line will be constructed through the Mosul region southwest across the Syrian desert to some Mediterranean port.

"Oil, according to British diplomatists—according to the Government itself—has not been a consideration for this country in its maintenance of the mandate over Irak. But if the Government didn't openly think much of oil when it thought at all of Irak, the big oil company in which it holds the controlling interest thought a lot about it. Irak will have the first option to buy the Turkish rights; and that in all likelihood means that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government holds the controlling interest, will do the purchasing. It has been frankly said in the House of Commons that in making the 10 per cent. offer there was no consultation with other Powers whose nationals have an interest in the Mosul or Irakian oil-fields through their holdings in the Turkish Petroleum Company.

"Mesopotamia has had a history which runs back into the twilight of man's civilization. Its oil history, however, has been of short duration. The Turkish Petroleum Company obtained before the war the vital concessions in the Mosul vilayet. It was a company in which the Germans held a dominant interest. The war over, the principal oil combines of the world, stirred by the prognostications of shortage and making ready to meet the greater demands for petrol in a world taken to wheels, centered its attention on the comparatively untapped resources of Mosul."

In the opinion of the Detroit *Free Press*, Turkey did a good stroke of business in coming to an agreement. For—

"Mosul could only be a strategic liability to Turkey. To Irak, it is expected to prove a strategic asset. Its population is a tangled mixture of races and creeds, some of them indifferent, others openly hostile, to Turkish rule. How successful Irak will be in rousing loyalty among its new subjects, time will tell. Possibly Turkey will some day have cause to congratulate herself on a good riddance.

"However plentiful the petroleum deposits may turn out to be, Turkey possest neither capital nor experts to work them on her own account. The agreement just signed opens the field to British and other foreign enterprise, but with Turkey sharing in the eventual profits. On the whole, seeing it was unavoidable, the bargain seems to have netted Turkey certain positive advantages, besides some blessings in disguise. War could have resulted in one thing only—a total loss."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

MONEY made the Vare go.—*Asheville Times.*

BUY gas cheerfully. Think of the great philanthropies your money makes possible.—*Huntington (Ill.) Herald.*

WHY howl if aliens shoot up the natives? That's the way the first settlers got established.—*Vincennes (Ind.) Sun.*

DR. MAYO, the famous surgeon, declares walking is good exercise. It certainly exercises the wits.—*Asheville Times.*

A TRUSTY has escaped from the Iowa prison farm at Fort Madison, evidently seeking farm relief.—*Omaha World Herald.*

WE haven't heard any movie producers clamoring to sign up that girl who is national spelling champion.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

ASTERISKS are those little stars the author sprinkles through the novel where the reader is expected to use his own judgment.—*Detroit News.*

CONSERVATIVELY, there'll be about three national politicians to one college lad laboring in the grain belt this summer.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

YOU seldom see a married genius. The explanation is that nobody else can love him as much as he does.—*Publishers Syndicate (Chicago).*

NOW and then one sees an absent-minded young thing, hurrying to the office, who is healthy on only one side of her face.—*Goshen (Ind.) Democrat.*

OLIVER WALLOP, an American ranchman, is returning to England, where he will become the Earl of Portsmouth. And lose his Wallop.—*American Lumberman.*

IT is an honor to Congressmen to uphold the dry law if they believe in it, but some of them insist upon the additional distinction of an honorarium.—*Asheville Times.*

GOVERNMENT reports show that the American people spent forty-seven million dollars for chewing gum last year. Hereafter the United States will be known as the wide open faces.—*Des Moines Capital.*

A PEDESTRIAN these days is safe only when he is riding.—*Helena Independent.*

THE "b" in debt is silent, but presumably it was stuck there to supply the sting.—*Fergus Falls (Minn.) Journal.*

BY this time the 1926 college graduates know how quickly an ungrateful republic can forget.—*South Bend Tribune.*

THE date of the next championship heavy-weight fight postponement will be announced at a later date.—*El Paso Times.*

WHAT France wants is a Minister of Finance who can pay the nation's debts without spending any money.—*Toledo Blade.*

DON'T spank the child if she puts on a tantrum, and maybe she will turn out to be a great tennis champion.—*Detroit News.*

THERE is less of a roar when milk goes up a cent a quart than when gas advances the same amount per gallon.—*Lowell Courier-Citizen.*

A GOLF ball is that small indented object which remains on the tee while a perspiring citizen fans it vigorously with a large club.—*Detroit News.*

PRISON reformer declares that putting a criminal in prison will not make him better. Well, at least it makes the world better.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE city man knows he is paying enough for stuff produced on the farms, even if he doesn't know what to do about farm relief.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HEREAFTER when European countries want to borrow money they'll probably apply to Pennsylvania instead of the United States Government.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

SOME practical forms of farm relief are visible along the highways where farming families have gone into the gasoline, oil and refreshment business.—*South Bend Tribune.*

WE respectfully suggest to M. Aristide Briand, the eminent French cabinet maker, that he would do well to employ the methods used to secure quantity production by M. Henri Ford of Detroit.—*Nashville Banner.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

WAR CRIES FROM JAPAN

WAR WITH AMERICA is demanded by two Japanese publicists, each the author of a series of articles of wide circulation in the Island Empire. "America is the scourage of Japan," since "the Japanese have a grievance against the white races of the world in general, and against the Americans in particular." The United States is "a devil which restrains Japan from having recourse" to the expansionist policy which is its only salvation. Also, "the United States is an evil spirit menacing the existence of Japan who is now under the pressing necessity of trying conclusions with her. A war with the United States is an absolute necessity." These are some of the typical assertions which the Japanese public is being asked to believe. They are more worthy of passing attention than if we were in the midst of a jingo era, declares *The Trans-Pacific*, an American review of the Far East, published by the Japan *Advertiser* in Tokyo. There was much loose talk in Japan about war with the United States just prior to the Washington Conference and again following the American Senate's incorporation of the Japanese exclusion clause in the Immigration Law. The present articles, observes *The Trans-Pacific*, are "very different in nature from the cheap flub-dub that was being shouted from the street corners until the Washington Conference silenced such self-appointed orators." As *The Trans-Pacific's* editor explains the matter:

UNCLE SAM IN JAPANESE ART

Our supposedly peaceful country is represented by a cartoonist for Osaka *Puck* in this very militant attitude. Uncle Samuel is, in fact, shown in the act of kicking "World Peace" out of the window.

"The ideas come from men of standing in Japan and are not, apparently, based primarily on resentment against the United States or against anything that the United States may have done, but one of them on the belief that a war with America would act as the spiritual purgative that Japanese society sorely needs and the other on the desire for a strong naval machine."

Nevertheless, remarks the reviewer, "the old adage about playing with fire naturally comes to mind." Mr. Akiyama's inflammatory call for a war with America is not accompanied, in its Japanese presentations, with the explanation which he gave to an American reporter. In the case of the other Japanese advocate of war with the United States, Seijiro Kawashima, whose articles appear in a Japanese periodical called *Naikwan* (Introspection), a very vigorous and inflammatory attack on America is presented down to the final (hypothetical) victory of Japan in a naval action in the Pacific. The Kawashima articles, which are translated in two long instalments in the Japan *Advertiser*, begin with the announcement that the population of Japan will soon reach 100,000,000. The necessity for emigration is thus "a matter of life and death for this nation." The article continues:

"The writer will not cease from agitating for the universal Open Door of the world. He will continue to be insistent upon having the doors of the Americas, Australia, Africa and of all territories under the ægis of great nations opened, because this is the injunction of Providence.

"There is a devil which restrains Japan from having recourse to such a policy. It is no other than the United States. She now repels immigrants from this country, and has a secret intention of driving out those Japanese who have already settled there, and even those who have been granted American citizenship. We know that the Japanese in the United States have been persecuted and treated cruelly. Not content with the exclusion of Japanese from her land, the United States is strenuous in preventing our nationals from entering quarters beyond her jurisdiction. Canada, Australia and other nations are following suit. Japan can not longer stand such injustice. A Japanese-American conflict is decreed by Heaven.

"Japan has reached an impasse because of the United States' anti-Japanese policy. Japan is under political and economic adversity, owing to the foreign policy of the United States. This mortifying nuisance must be kicked out of the way of Japan. For this purpose a war with America is a vital necessity to Japan. The extermination of this abominable impediment will restore sound national health to this Empire.

"Should, however, victory for Japan be improbable, a Japanese-American war would be fatal to Japan. Will Japan be successful? A majority of Japanese are not free from a feeling of anxiety, but the writer asserts that Japan can conduct a successful campaign."

Most of the rest of these articles is given up to a detailed description of a possible war between Japan and the United States. This is written in a way which suggests to the editor of *The Trans-Pacific* that the Japanese publicist has been a careful reader of Mr. Hector Bywater's recent novel, "The Great Pacific War." Japan, after suffering several reverses, concludes a peace with victory. It is interesting to note, incidentally, remarks the editor, that:

"The Bushido of 1926, like the Bushido of 1904 and 1894, dictates that if possible Japan should strike an armed blow before formally declaring war. That scheme worked against the Chinese and the Russians, and it is probable that the Americans as well would be, not napping, but inclined to observe what scant courtesy there is to rules of warfare and so would not expect the employment of tactics on Japan's part that were

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the favorite strategy of the American aborigines—and of the samurai of feudal Japan."

Teisuke Akiyama, the other Japanese publicist who is arousing his countrymen against the United States, is called by a reporter for *The Japan Advertiser*, "more a legend than a living character—some say he is a terrible man, 'a power behind the throne,' of a Premier or an Opposition leader, while others think him a confirmed cynic, a crotchety firebrand, vested with much political influence and backed by a following of loyal disciples." *The Advertiser's* representative, Santaro by name, reports the conclusion of a long interview as follows:

"A law has been passed in the United States which virtually declares the Japanese to be an inferior race, and which every Japanese with the least susceptibility thinks derogatory to his nation's honor, and behold, our diplomats and statesmen shake hands with American diplomats and statesmen, and say that everything is all right. It is a lie, it is a base falsehood because it is uttered with the knowledge that it is a falsehood.

"It is just this kind of base lying on the part of the diplomats and statesmen which endangers the relations between the United States and Japan and makes a future war between the two countries all but a certainty. What is needed at the present juncture is truth-telling. Because I honor the United States and respect the Americans, I wish, if an opportunity be given me, to say what is or ought to be in the mind of every uncorrupt Japanese to-day.

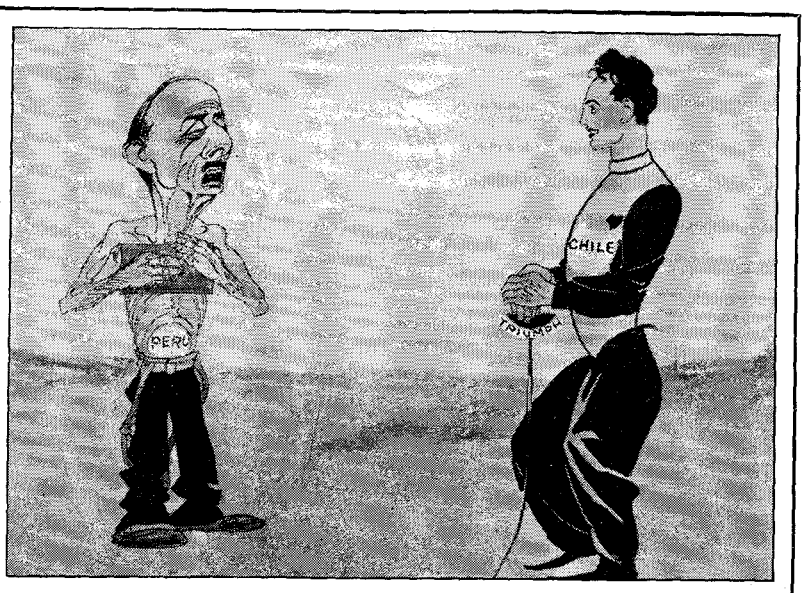
"I could almost wish that every Japanese had made up his mind to go to war with the United States. I feel compunctious for the United States, but for the sake of Japan I should like to use the American problem as a scourge to whip up the present somnolent Japan into a state of spiritual awakening.

"In brief, Japan is fast sinking to the depths of moral and spiritual degradation, and at such a time, I hope you will excuse me if I make bold to hold up the American peril as a warning—to call up the dying soul of Japan from premature death."

The editor of *The Trans-Pacific* replies to this rather unusual argument that "if the Japanese spiritual and thought world needs purging, there are no ideas which demand elimination more quickly than this one of utilizing an American war scare as a domestic bogy for a domestic end." The editor compares the present Japanese jingoism with the sort of war talk we used to hear in Congress when Naval appropriations were hard to pass. He concludes:

"Later in his article Mr. Akiyama pleads for a study by foreigners of Japanese Buddhism, saying that therein lies the road to a true understanding of Japan and the elimination of international friction. Even in the Buddhism of the warrior Zen sect there is no teaching that justifies Mr. Akiyama in seizing upon the issue of a Japanese-American war to accomplish a spiritual housecleaning in Japan. How can he possibly reconcile his two theories?

"Both men know full well that, even if Japan were victorious, a war with the United States would spell untold disaster to Japan, not inconceivably removing it from the front rank of world Powers. Neither desires that war. And yet both are doing their tiny share in creating a psychological atmosphere that makes its possibility a bit closer, altho—for which thanks are rendered—it is too remote to come under the category of more than a problem for theorists and vivid imaginationists."



A CHILEAN SLAM AT PERU

Peru tries to protect himself from the wound before the battle begins.

—*Sucesos* (Santiago, Chile).

THE TACNA-ARICA SNARL

"EVERYTHING WORSE THAN EVER," is, in a nutshell, the general South American verdict on the present deadlock in the border quarrel between Chile and Peru, which the United States has vainly been trying to adjust. Washington has practically given up the matter as hopeless. The withdrawal was accompanied by a detailed statement from General Lassiter, the American member and Chairman of the Plebiscitary Commission, in the course of which some of the Chileans in the disputed area were called "criminals," forty Chilean outrages against Peruvians were cited, and the Chilean Government was accused of blinking at intimidation and assaults on Peruvians. The report concluded with the statement that a "free and fair plebiscite is impracticable of accomplishment." Chile at once withdrew from further negotiations. One upshot of this rupture is that the two nations immediately involved, together with Bolivia, which expected to get a seaport out of the adjustment, arraign the United States with more or less bitterness because of its failure to accomplish anything. If the League of Nations has difficulty in settling disputes, we are asked, how much more futile has been this endeavor, led by the United States, to arbitrate a South American border difficulty.

The present impasse was inevitable, states *El Mercurio*, of Santiago, Chile, when Washington suggested that, abandoning the approaching plebiscite, the matter might be decided by diplomatic conversations between Peruvian, Chilean, and American commissioners. At this time it had become the opinion of Washington that Chile would not permit the holding of a fair plebiscite, and the note from our State Department, issued in March, remarked that "however worthy from a judicial point of view, the plebiscite has proved to be a means of increasing instead of placating hate and nationalist passions." Previously, according to *El Mercurio*, Chile had been willing to trust the case to a diplomatic discussion, such as was now suggested by Washington, but the United States State Department's note seems to have created a bad impression. The Chilean Foreign Office decided that the plebiscite should be carried out, and it was supported by both the Chilean Senate and Chamber of Representatives. A joint resolution ran:

"After hearing the explanation of the Secretary of Foreign Relations, the Senate and Chamber are of the opinion that the plebiscite should be carried out, in maintenance of the arbitration principle and the fulfilment of the award of the President of the United States."

A further complication is added by the fact that Chile now claims that the registration for the plebiscite must be considered valid, while Peru claims that all the steps taken by the Plebiscite Commission are invalid. With regard to the American withdrawal, *El Comercio* of Lima, Peru, declares that:

"If the diplomatic negotiations fail, the Department of State will be in a most difficult position inasmuch as tho the award decrees the holding of the plebiscite even tho one of the parties

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should withdraw, Peru could justly argue that she followed the suggestions of the Department of State by requesting the suspension of all plebiscitary activities, to facilitate direct negotiations.

"Peru would furthermore justify her abstention by the presentation of confidential reports drawn by General Pershing and Major-General Lassiter, in which both hold the plebiscite to be impossible under existing conditions. A plebiscite carried out under such circumstances would thus be condemned beforehand, not only in the United States but in all Latin America as well."

In conclusion, this Peruvian journal believes that:

"The complete withdrawal of the United States is not to be thought of. The consequences would be of such tremendous significance that it will not take place unless some exceptionally grave event intervenes. All in all, the impasse is momentarily unsolvable, unless Chile is willing to provide the guaranties considered indispensable by Pershing and Lassiter."

La Tribuna Popular of Montevideo, Uruguay, gives a simplified statement of the whole complicated snarl in a way that strongly upholds Peru's contentions. We read:

"The problem has been outrageously befogged by the injection of secondary considerations. The whole case can be summed up in four lines. Peru was despoiled of the two provinces for one reason or another, and Chile pledged herself to carry out a plebiscite ten years after the peace treaty was forced upon Peru. This she failed to do, postponing the plebiscite for over forty years.

"Through the good offices of Washington, the matter was at last in a good way of being settled. Both countries pledged themselves to carry out the award. Peru, the despoiled, asked adequate guaranties and proof that the plebiscite proceedings be fair and free. Her only request is justice, fairness and security. Who can criticize her for asking this elementary and vital condition in the plebiscite?"

A CHILEAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION

PERU: "I owe you this, Uncle Sam. You are my second father. You have taken my side and made me appear a martyr."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE: "Let it be known that I have done this only to prove to the world there is no truth in the report that I hate colored folks."

—*Corre Vuela* (Santiago, Chile).

A Chilean reply to these charges, while bitterly assailing American reports of Chile's unfairness, places part of the blame on the Chileans and concludes with some moderation:

"One of the reasons for the loss of respect and consideration suffered by Chile in North as well as South America is that we are considered a disunited people who have lost their old spirit, while the perfect unity which made us invincible in years gone by is a thing of the past.

"It is therefore necessary, if we intend to make ourselves respected, to defend our country's rights, upholding the arbitration principle by a firm demand that the plebiscite be carried out. We must present ourselves before the United States and before the world as a people with a well-defined national policy. Moral strength, derived from unity of thought and intention, is a far more valuable asset to a country than sheer material strength."

Las Ultimas Noticias, also of Santiago, Chile, lays the blame for the tangle on the multiplicity of means devised for handling a single case. As for Bolivia, the Chilean veto of Mr. Kellogg's proposal for a Bolivian seaport in the disputed territory seems to have been particularly disappointing. *El Diario*, of Bolivia, declares:

"We consider it opportune to state Bolivia's point of view, and the error committed by Chile's public opinion, always inclined to adopt dubious and treacherous ways.

"Bolivia will soon orient herself definitely in such a way that neither promises nor ruses will be able to sway her any longer. We shall before all close forever the possibility of any commercial or economic understanding with a country apparently bent on blocking our progress and development. Our trade will flow through Mollendo in Peru and through Argentina, in the south.

"It is necessary that Chile realize she is playing her last cards in her long game with us. Promises and deceits are a too worn and discredited system to serve as bases of mutual understanding between the two countries. The moment has arrived to act sincerely or to accept the inevitable; the proposals of Washington, or the creation of an irreparable breach between the two people. The dilemma is unavoidable and admits of no half measures."

GHANDI PLEADS FOR PEACE

MAHATMA GHANDI, poet, philosopher, politician, and passive dictator over millions of Hindus, lifts up his voice from his monk-like seclusion in India in a passionate appeal for truth and non-resistance among the nations. Strife, ending in bloodshed, came to India through the recent quarrel between Hindus and Moslems. Recalling the World War, which recently devastated so much of Europe, Ghandi bewails the fact that "war between the States has now become a war within each State." India, together with Europe, has suffered from the moral breakdown that followed the end of the Great War in 1918, continues the Indian leader, and "the brute in man has, for the time being, gained supremacy." India is seen as full of blood-lust and lies, ready to go to war with England, equally ready for strife among her own factions. The Mahatma thus celebrates truth and peace, in a translation presented by *The Hindu* of Madras, India:

"The way of peace is the way of truth. Truthfulness is even more important than peacefulness. Indeed, lying is the mother of violence. A truthful man can not long remain violent. He will perceive in the course of his search that he has no need to be violent and he will further discover that so long as there is the slightest trace of violence in him, he will fail to find the truth for which he is searching.

"There is no half way between truth and non-violence on the one hand and untruth and violence on the other. We may never be strong enough to be entirely non-violent in thought, word, and deed. But we must keep non-violence as our goal and make steady progress toward it. The attainment of freedom, whether for a man, a nation, or the world, must be in exact proportion to the attainment of non-violence by each. Let those, therefore, who believe in non-violence as the only method of achieving real freedom, keep the lamp of non-violence burning bright in the midst of the present impenetrable gloom. The truth of a few will count, the untruth of millions will vanish even like chaff before a whiff of wind."

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IS RUSSIA'S CURRENCY TOTTERING?

ALARMIST REPORTS of trouble with the new currency of the land of Soviets are being spread by anti-Soviet journals in both Germany and France. According to these reports, whose source, of course, must be kept in mind in any consideration of their accuracy, the new monetary unit, the tchervonietz, has fallen to something like one-third of its nominal value, and is still going down. The tchervonietz, it may be remembered, is the unit of value of the new currency which displaced the old Russian ruble at a time when rubles had fallen until they weren't worth the paper they were printed on. The new bank-note was issued at the rate of ten gold rubles, or about $5, to the tchervonietz. The Soviet Government is said to have done "all in its power" to maintain the value of this new currency on foreign markets, "so as not to frighten the foreigners, who are prone to be rather suspicious of Russian money." The tchervonietz is said to be guaranteed by gold in the possession of the Soviet Government, but on the so-called "Black Exchange," that is to say, unofficial exchange, both in Moscow and Petrograd, the tchervonietz is quoted at only two or three gold rubles ($1 or $1.50) as against its nominal value of ten rubles, according to these anti-Soviet sources. Even more significant is an official Soviet report to the effect that the buying capacity of the tchervonietz is now somewhere between three and four gold rubles, or even lower, since these figures apply to the end of April.

In interesting contrast to these reports is the fact that, both on the London and New York exchanges, the tchervonietz is to-day quoted practically at par. If the Russian currency is depreciating at home, evidently the fact has not yet begun to affect the foreign markets. Information from a neutral source is presented in a pamphlet entitled "State Capitalism in Russia," by Savel Zimand, just published by the Research Department of the Foreign Policy Association (New York). This authority reports that:

"In April, 1926, while the State Bank officially quoted the tchervonietz on a par with gold, open market quotations were at a discount of 10 to 25 per cent. There has been a steady decrease of new issues and the amount of outstanding bank-notes has been reduced almost 8 per cent. during the four months ending April 1, 1926. Since then the discount has declined to about 5 per cent. But Premier Rykof, addressing on March 3 the members of the Leningrad Soviet, admitted frankly that the value of the ruble in the domestic market had decreased, whereas the demand for gold and foreign currency had increased. 'If this inflation,' he continued, 'is to go on, it will cause a general crisis in our entire national economy.'"

Early in May it was reported that hundreds of business men and speculators who spread panicky rumors about the currency, had been arrested and thrown into Moscow jails, while on May 6 the official Moscow Telegraph Agency announced that three leading officials of the Commissariat for Finance had been tried and shot. "These men," the agency explained, "stood at the head of a group of speculators who, by contributing to the demand for foreign values and gold, were thus guilty of depreciating Russian monetary values." The report added that a number of other persons, government officials as well as private business men, were condemned to confinement in prison for various terms. *Rul*, the liberal anti-Bolshevik Russian daily published in Berlin, asks and comments:

"Why were these officials executed? It is not easy to understand the real reason from the dispatch of the official agency. Indeed, of what 'depreciation' does it speak? Officially speaking, the tchervonietz remains unshaken. Is it then its quotation on the 'Black Exchange' that is meant? If so, what is the use of accusing any one of attempting to contribute to its depreciation when the prices of all commodities grow with every day, when many foreign exchanges refuse to accept the tchervonietz under the pretext that it is too difficult to distinguish between its counterfeited and its genuine bank-notes, when all the Soviet press is full of reports of the 'alarming' depreciation of the buying capacity of the tchervonietz, when this fact has been confirmed in the official statements of Soviet leaders including Mr. M. Kalinin himself (why should he not be arrested, too?). When bank-notes begin to crumble, everybody tries to sell them, to protect their savings. This we know not only from Russia's example. And this is everywhere called speculation. But it is only in Soviet Russia that people are shot for that kind of speculation.

"The tchervonietz is crumbling down. If sprinkled with blood, will it stop in its downward movement? Or will it, weighted with blood, continue to fall with added speed? It is an impersonal being, and it fears no terror. As to its holders, they will try to get rid of it as quickly as possible, exactly because of that terror. Indeed, no sooner did they learn in Petrograd of the seizure of the officials of the Commissariat for Finance than the desire to get rid of the tchervonietz became epidemic. It was sold for any price by men desirous to save at least something of their money."

The writer concludes by saying that terror has never healed a sick currency, that terrorizing methods can only add to its further depreciation. A well-known Russian economist, Prof. M. V. Bornatzky, explains the new Soviet Russian financial crisis in the following manner in the *Vorgzhdiene*, an anti-Soviet Russian daily published in Paris:

"A long discussion has been going on in the Soviet press as to whether the depreciation of the tchervonietz should be ascribed to inflation or to lack of goods in the country. The main cause of this depreciation is, of course, to be sought in inflation, that is to say, in an excessive emission of bank-notes. This has been recognized, in a mild form, by the ex-Commissary for Finance, Sokolnikov himself, who has admitted that 'the lack of goods available on our markets is indicative of the fact that we have overfinanced our economic situation.' It is evident that a larger number of bank-notes was issued than was needed for normal commerce. Indeed, in the course of the last year, the total of Soviet Russia's internal commerce has increased less than one and a half times, while the total of bank-notes circulating in the country has doubled. Hence, a part of the tchervonietz now circulating in the country is superfluous. The Soviet Government would undoubtedly try to redeem them were it not for the fact that the nationalized industrial enterprises (which are working at a loss) are continuously asking for credits which are obtainable only from new emissions of paper money."

Professor Bornatzky concludes his article by saying that as long as Soviet industry is working at a loss, and as long as it has to be "oiled" by excessive bank-note emissions, Russia will have no stable monetary system. He believes also that artificial measures resorted to by the Soviet Government in order to maintain the tchervonietz at its nominal level abroad are exceedingly costly, so dangerous, in fact, that they can only result in a financial catastrophe.

Professor Bornatzky's analysis of the situation seems to be confirmed by the *Ekonomicheskayo Zhizn*, the official economic organ of the Soviet Government in Moscow, which says:

"We have overestimated our financial possibilities and our financial resources (which we have been prompted to do by a desire to contribute to the quickest possible development of our industry). This has naturally led to the fact that our monetary system has begun to suffer. It is only after this system is cured that we will be able to further the development of our economic life."

As for the general economic situation in Russia, which, of course, exercises an important influence on the financial situation, Mr. Zimand, quoted above as the author of the pamphlet called "State Capitalism in Russia," is much more optimistic. Industrial production last November amounted to 71 per cent. of the 1913 production, he reports, compared with only 15 per cent. in 1921. In agriculture he finds that simjlar recoveries have been made, altho the main crops are still about 21 per cent. below the 1909-1913 average. This improvement the writer credits to the change from Communistic to State-capitalistic methods. While admitting "the diminished purchasing power of the gold ruble," as well as of the tchervonietz, Mr. Zimand believes that "the estimated revenue for 1925-26 shows a satisfactory increase over the previous year."

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SCIENCE · AND · INVENTION

THE FINGER-PRINTS OF A BULLET

THAT EVERY GUN leaves its autograph on bullets and shells, and that photographs made with a microscope may furnish damning evidence in a murder case is asserted by Maj. C. H. Goddard, of the Bureau of Forensic Ballistics, New York, writing in an illustrated article produced for newspapers by Science Service (Washington). Major Goddard tells how, on an afternoon in November, 1925, in a small New England town, a shot rang out, and an unsuspecting citizen, walking along the street opposite the window from which the gun was fired, fell over, seriously wounded. The shot came from an automatic pistol. An employee in an arms factory had been snapping his gun, which he thought was unloaded, but a forgotten cartridge came into the breech and the shot was fired, the empty shell being ejected by the gun to the street below. We read further:

"The arms factory workman knew that his location could be traced, and had heard of the identifying marks which a gun's firing-pin will leave on the soft primer of the shell. So he carefully cleaned his gun, took a small file and reshaped the tip of the firing-pin.

"As he had expected, he was soon placed under arrest, but he denied all knowledge of the shooting and produced his pistol for examination. As the bullet had passed through the victim's body, and disappeared, it could not be produced, but the police had found the shell. Tho at first there was no apparent similarity between the marks on this shell and others fired in the same revolver, a study made by experts of the Bureau of Forensic Ballistics showed, to the satisfaction of the court, that the gun had left other finger-prints on the shell, and that there was no doubt that the arms employee's gun had fired the shot. Confronted with this evidence, the shooter confessed both to the shooting and the alteration of the firing-pin.

"It is now twenty-one years since the human finger-print established its right to be accepted as proof of its owner's identity in the courts of the United States. Yet even to-day there are jurists who refuse to recognize it when unsupported by other evidence, for every new science faces a long struggle ere it receives universal recognition.

"With the method of 'finger-printing' firearms, it is possible to identify a given arm by the marks it leaves upon the projectile it discharges, quite as accurately and certainly as a man may be identified by the marks his thumb leaves upon a strip of inked paper. Even if no weapon be available for examination, a study of the recovered bullet will reveal the caliber and make of arm which fired it, and enable the authorities to center their efforts upon locating a weapon of this make. The fired shell, unfortunately, fails to give much information as to the type of arm in which it was exploded.

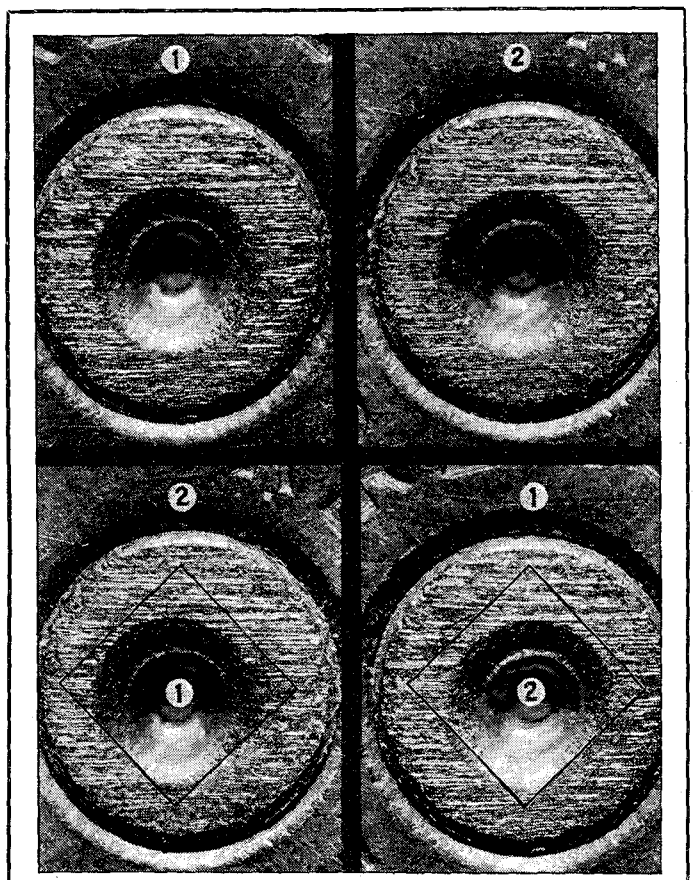
"In a few instances, however, as in arms where the firing or extracting mechanisms differ from the general run, it can tell a great deal. And, where a suspected weapon is at hand, as was the gun of the arms factory employee, the empty shell becomes just as valuable an identifying agent as is the fired bullet, for it carries upon it two separate and distinct finger-prints, neither of which can be duplicated. One is left upon it by the firing-pin, the other by the breech against which it recoils at the moment of firing.

"If you carefully examine the breech face of an ordinary 'break-open' revolver, you will find that its surface exhibits tiny grooves and ridges. These marks are left by the fine file with which the metal is hand-finished after machining, and it is humanly impossible to reproduce exactly the same pattern on the breech of any other revolver.

"When the gun is fired, a pressure of many thousand pounds to the square inch is developed, which sends the bullet forward, but also jams the back of the shell against the breech with great force. Being of brass, whereas the breech is of steel, any irregularities in its surface will be imprest upon the back of the shell. The primer, which is softer still, is even more heavily engraved. And since the surface of the breech face remains unchanged from shot to shot, the pattern will always be the same for any given arm, and always different from that left by any other.

"Photographs of the shell through a microscope can prove this. When the heads of two shells that have been fired in the same revolver are photographed, the engraving upon them is quite prominent and, to the eye, appears to be identical upon each. When square sections are cut out of the two prints and transposed their identity is so evident as to convince the most hard-headed jury. Were the engraving different in any respect, a discontinuity of the striations where they meet along the edges of the square, would be immediately apparent.

"The large, rounded, crater-like depression in each primer left by the firing-pin is also seen in the photographs. They, too, reveal numerous points of identity, and, like the breech engraving, their peculiarities can never be precisely reproduced by the blows of any other firing-pin."



Courtesy of Science Service, Washington, D. C.

"FINGER-PRINTS" ON THE SHELLS

The two upper pictures are photomicrographs of two shells showing the primer, against which the firing-pin of the revolver is driven to fire the cartridge. No. 1 is a cartridge from which the fatal shot was fired, found on the scene of a murder, while No. 2 is a cartridge fired in the suspect's revolver after it had been confiscated by the police. The horizontal lines are the impressions left of the filing marks on the breech face of the revolver. The two lower pictures are photomicrographs of the same two shells as in the upper picture. A square section cut from the photograph of shell No. 1 was placed over the picture of shell No. 2, and a similar section from No. 2 was superimposed on No. 1. The "finger-prints" left by the breech face on the primer are continuous across the superimposed squares, thereby proving that the fatal cartridge was fired in the suspect's gun.

Two more of the gun's finger-prints, we are told, are carried by the bullet. The first is left by the grooves of the rifling, which

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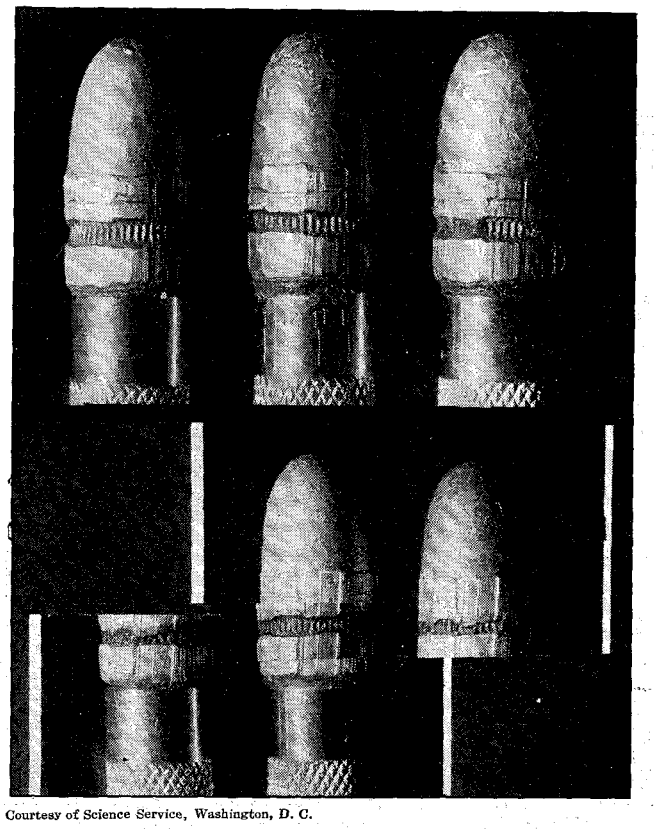
are never exactly duplicated in any two arms, even of the same make and model. If a gun is supposed to be rifled with grooves eighty-five thousandths of an inch wide, there will be a permissible variation of a few thousandths from groove to groove as we go around the bore, and this variation is never the same for any two arms. If we look into the muzzle of a gun, and measure the width of the successive grooves, we may find that the second is, say, two thousandths wider than the first, and the third three thousandths narrower. But in the very next barrel, by the same maker. the second groove may be narrower than the first, and the third wider—at all events, the same variations from



Courtesy of Science Service, Washington, D. C.

THE BULLET TELLS US WHERE IT CAME FROM

The upper picture gives magnified views of three bullets, showing the "finger-prints" of the revolver's rifling. In the center is the fatal bullet, removed from the victim's body, while on the right and left are two test bullets, fired in the suspect's gun. Below are the same three bullets as in other picture, but here the upper part of one of the test bullets, and the lower part of the other, have been superimposed on the fatal bullet. The precise correspondence of the vertical lines, left by the rifling of the revolver on the bullet, proves conclusively that all were fired in the same weapon.

groove to groove "all around the circle" will never be duplicated. To quote further:

"The second bullet finger-print is left by minute irregularities in the surface of the gun bore, each of which engraves its mark upon the soft face of the bullet passing over it. In a new barrel these irregularities are not visible to the naked eye, any more than are the saw-tooth on the edge of a razor blade, but they are present nevertheless. As a barrel is used, it develops more gross irregularities in the form of rust spots, lumps of metal fouling, etc., which are readily visible, and leave very noticeable striations on every bullet fired. One of the illustrations shows a fatal bullet (center) and two test bullets from the same revolver at either side. The top of the print of one test bullet has been cut off and pasted over the top of that of the fatal. The bottom of the print of the second test bullet has similarly been superposed upon the bottom of that of the fatal. Thus the picture of the center bullet as it appears in the print is a composite one, only the middle portion of which is original. Yet the fine linear striations match so perfectly at the points of juncture that it appears as tho but a single bullet, instead of portions of three, were depicted. The fact that the outside (vertical) edges of the bullets do not exactly match is because the three bullets when photographed were not in precisely the same phase of rotation—an error of but a few degrees producing considerable discrepancies.

"The determination of identity, or difference of origin, of two bullets is done with a special comparison microscope, while to determine the location and appearance of the bore-irregularities producing any unusual markings on a bullet, an instrument known as a 'helixometer' has been devised which permits the visual examination under moderate magnification of any portion of the interior of a barrel. A tiny periscope is employed, which can be rotated through a full circle.

"Altho all bullets and empty shells of a given caliber and type look exactly alike to casual inspection, even tho produced by different factories, they are by no means identical in detail. As a result it is possible, provided a sample reference set of every type of bullet, cartridge and shell, by every known maker be available, to compare a fired bullet or shell with these and so to determine its maker.

"The Bureau of Forensic Ballistics of New York City has such a set. It also has on record the rifling dimensions of practically every pistol and revolver now made, foreign and domestic, and of hundreds that are obsolete. As no two makers ever employ the same rifling specifications throughout, it is possible, by careful micrometric measurements of a fired bullet and by comparing these with the standards recorded, to eliminate, one by one, all makes of arms save the one through which it was actually fired. This achievement is the result of many years spent upon the collection of manufacturing data, both in this country and in Europe, and places this organization in a position where it is able to render extremely valuable assistance to law enforcement agencies not only in the United States but throughout the world."

THE EYE'S PART IN MAN'S UPWARD CLIMB

THE EYE AND THE NOSE—the sense of vision and smell—have been struggling for dominance throughout animal history. Dr. G. Elliot Smith, professor of anatomy in the University of London, in a recent lecture before surgeons in that city, abstracted in *The Lancet* (London), calls attention to the fact that in early biological history smell was far ahead. Vision has won out in man, and we have to thank this fact for our present proud position as "lords of creation." This is due, Professor Smith tells us, to the position of our visual centers, which are differently located in mammals and in other living creatures; so that in us the development of vision has acted as a stimulus to mental growth, whereas elsewhere in the scale of life it has dwarfed, instead of encouraging, the intellect. To quote *The Lancet's* abstract of this interesting lecture:

"In the vast majority of living animals behavior is dominated either by smell or vision. Of these smell is the more primitive and fundamental factor. The cerebral cortex was evolved from that part of the brain which originally was little more than the receptive center, for impressions of smell and the instrument for enabling the sense of smell to influence the animal's behavior. Unlike all the other sensory tracts, those which convey impulses from the olfactory organ reach the cerebral cortex directly. From a psychological point of view, therefore, the sense of smell occupies a unique and distinctive position. It represents the germ of all the higher psychical powers.

"In the primitive vertebrate, behavior is dominated by the sense of smell. It is the means by which the animal finds its food and determines its qualities, by which it recognizes friends or enemies, sexual mates, or rivals. Smell is possest of affective qualities which endow it with a direct meaning such as is not associated with either vision or the eighth nerve sense. In the primitive vertebrate living in the water smell is much more nearly akin to taste than it is in the land-living animals. When such an animal perceives the odor of food it is really getting a foretaste of it. A series of events, covering the whole period of anticipation and consummation, is linked together by smell into one experience. But smell itself conveys only the vaguest indications of spatial relations. An animal attracted by a scent circles around it until it comes within visual range of its quarry; then the eyes convey more precise information as to its position in space and as to its movements. Such visual information is almost entirely devoid of psychological meaning, which it acquires secondarily from the sense of smell. But it is biologically useful, because it enables the creature to steer its course more

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directly and accurately to the object of the pursuit. The sense of smell starts the reaction, the sense of sight directs it.

"In the course of the pursuit of its prey, when the animal is impelled by the sense of smell the information collected by all the other sensory mechanisms is added to and woven into the tissue of the complex experience. Hence these other senses acquire a meaning and a share in the psychical activities which constantly increase in importance throughout the vertebrate series, until it culminates in the vast mental powers of man, in which smell plays a humbler and less obtrusive part, altho still one of imperious importance, especially in matters that concern the appetities and sentiments.

"In the whole history of living animals, both invertebrate and vertebrate, there has been a constant rivalry between smell ud vision for dominance. Behavior in the primitive members of every group is controlled preeminently by smell, and invariably in the more efficient members of such groups vision has usurped the control. But in all vertebrate classes excepting mammals visual dominance is attained only at the expense of a specialization that is fatal to the kind of advancement that leads toward the human type of intelligence. In the brain of the primitive vertebrate the cerebral hemisphere is essentially the receptive instrument for olfactory impulses, whereas visual impulses are received mainly by the midbrain. Hence a precocious increase of vision involves a development of the midbrain at the expense of the forebrain, and in that sense is fatal to evolution.

"It is only in mammals in which vision, so to speak, has secured representation in the cerebral cortex that fuller reliance on vision does not involve an impairment of the influence of the cerebral cortex. In mammals, in fact, the cultivation of vision acts as a powerful stimulus to the development of psychological possibilities.

"While no normal human being can possibly fail to appreciate in a general way how great a boon vision is I do not think that any adequate appreciation has yet been made of the vast significance of the visual factor in evolution. To us the world and most of what is happening in it is made known to us by sight. The attainment of muscular skill is determined mainly by the correlation of eye and hand, the eyes guiding the hand in acquiring what we significantly call dexterity. Our appreciation of beauty is based essentially on the visual appreciation of form, proportion, color, and texture, as well as of movement.

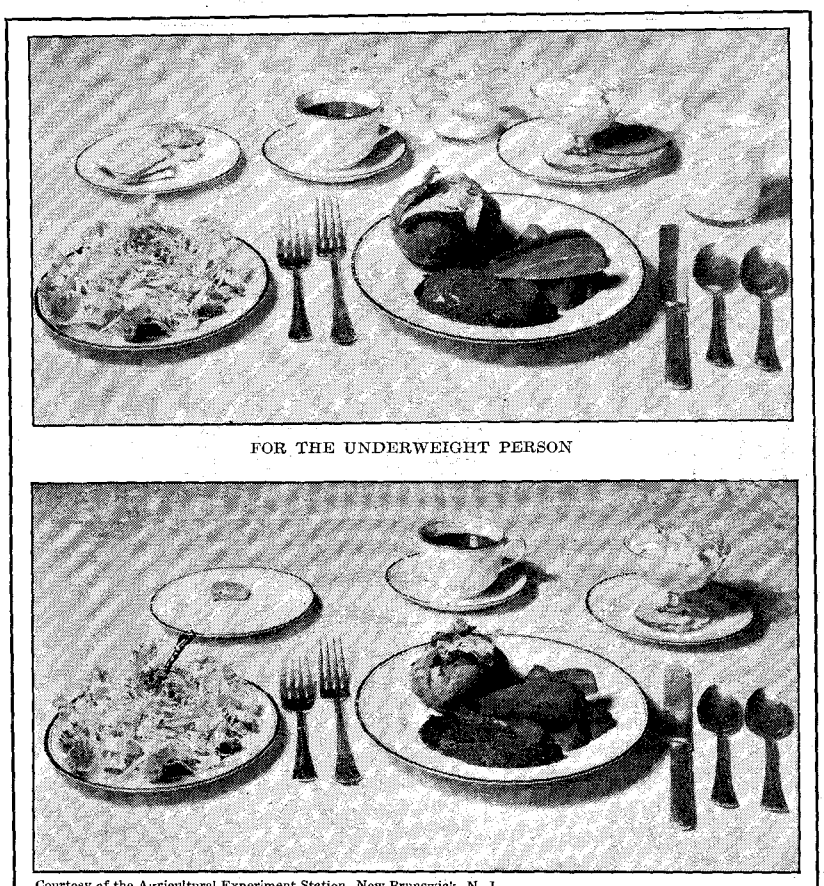
"No one can question the tremendous influence of these esthetic qualities on human relations or doubt the reality of sexual selection in mankind. But in addition to the part such factors play in determining esthetic feeling and sexual choice vision is possibly the most significant means of intercommunication between human beings. We judge our fellow men and women by their movements, their gestures and expressions. We read their feelings and intentions in their facial movements and feel that these speak a truer language than the words of articulate speech. In particular the eyes themselves are the most eloquent signals of the sentiments and emotions, a fact that finds ample expression not merely in the common experience of every human being, but also in our common speech and poetry, and in particular the slang phrases of every language. In addition the eyes afford indications not merely of the emotions but also of men's thoughts and intentions. Watching another human being one almost instinctively appreciates the direction of their visual axes and from such observations interprets the subject upon which attention is fixt. Speech was primarily the expression by acoustic symbols of the intercommunication of the thoughts of human beings, which previously had been exprest more truthfully but with less precision by signals of the eyes and facial muscles and manual gestures that appealed to vision.

"Vision was, moreover, the fundamental factor in the development of intelligence of the human type. It is the essential instrument for observation and the process of learning by experience and especially by that training of hand and eye we call experimentation. The vocabulary of every language provides eloquent expression to the fundamental influence of vision in our intellectual life. Its symbolism is predominantly visual—insight, foresight, and the rest. In man's ancestors the increasing reliance upon visual guidance made possible the emergence of expanding powers of discrimination that eventually led to intelligence."

FOODS FOR THE FAT AND THE LEAN

WEIGHT, ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO AGE, is a very important factor in influencing the life span. Life insurance investigations have definitely proved this, writes Marie C. Doermann, in *New Jersey Agriculture* (New Brunswick, N. J.). She proceeds:

"Height and weight charts may be secured from various health institutes, but for the average adult the following simple method of computing one's weight may be used. A person five feet in height should weigh 110 pounds, and for every inch over five feet, add five and one-half pounds. This is for the person of average build. If one has a slight boned framework, subtract 7 to 10 per cent. from the total sum. On the other hand, if one has a large framework, an addition of 7 to 10 per cent. should be added to the total. Have you noticed that most of your underweight friends are small in stature, high strung, and always busy? Rest and relaxation are just as important as the right kind and amount of food. Mental rest is as necessary as physical rest. Likewise, your underweight friend has no great desire to eat much food. A definite effort must be made to gradually increase the amount of food eaten if weight is to be added. Simple food attractively prepared often stimulates the appetite. Rich pastry, fried foods, and candy in between meals are to be avoided. The pictures, showing a dinner for an overweight and an underweight person, prove that two people may eat at the same table and have practically the same food while one will gain in weight and the other maintain her weight, or reduce, just as her weight demands.



FOR THE UNDERWEIGHT PERSON

Courtesy of the Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

FOR THE OVERWEIGHT PERSON

CAN YOU SEE THE DIFFERENCE?

"The dinner for the overweight totals 670 calories; the one for the underweight, 1,385 calories. Quite a variation! The chief difference is in the amount of butter, cream, mayonnaise dressing, and gravy eaten by each. Overweight is a matter of will-power. If the fuel value of the foods eaten is reduced, thereby forcing the body to burn up the stored fat for its needs, slowly but surely the body will lose in weight."

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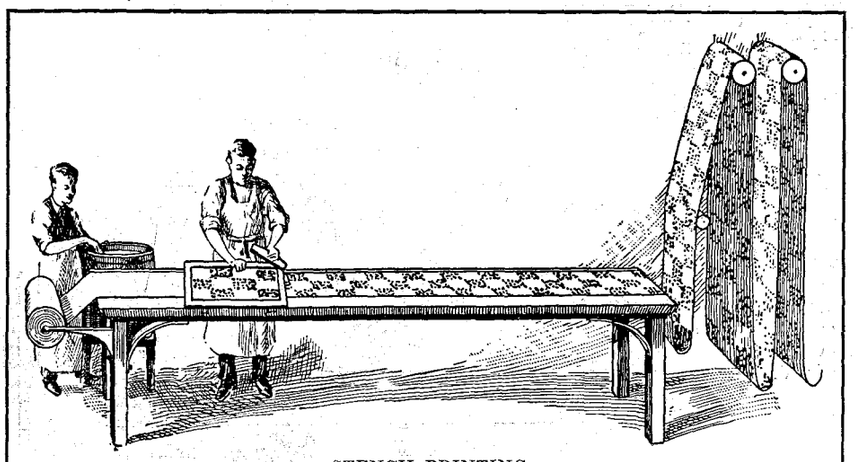
PRINTING ON SILK WITH STENCILS

FOR SOME LITTLE TIME past stencil-printing, also known as screen and silk stencil-printing, has become very popular, especially for wide silks, and also it is very applicable to the printing of scarfs and the large square shawls which have been so much in vogue of late. *The American Silk Journal* lists several methods which it says may be classed as follows:

Hand block-printing
Perrotine machine block-printing
Stencil-printing
Flat press-printing from engraved copper plates
Cylinder-printing from engraved copper rollers

And now comes stencil- or screen-printing, used on a somewhat extensive scale, and particularly adapted to current classes of work. Says a writer in *Chemicals* (New York):



STENCIL-PRINTING

"The silk screen stenciled pattern for printing silks is quite equal in a way to a hand block-print. The silk stencil can be manipulated more quickly than blocks, and, in consequence, for the production of large quantities of printed materials is more rapid."

"It enables obtaining striking decorative effects in multicolors. Stencil-printing makes possible subtle gradations of line; some styles of cross-hatchings; fairly sharp outlines and clear edges of the masses; and, where expertly executed, invisible joining of the repeats of patterns.

"The breadth of the effect, decorative value, and freedom from finicking detail, together with the purity and richness of color that is obtainable by this method is, perhaps, best illustrated in the very excellent reproductions of the modern art and cubist designs of the present season, which have been produced by the stencil-screen method. Very attractive patterns and color combinations are also secured by combing single or multiple resists.

"The process of stencil-printing may be used on a single handkerchief, on scarf, a dress-length of silk, or a full-length loom cut, as may be desired. When full loom-cuts are to be printed a table of fifty or more feet in length is used. The silk is laid upon it, smooth and taut, ready for printing. The construction of the table and method of handling the cloth thereon and to and fro from the table, varies in detail, and in the accessory parts, with the concern using this process. The actual printing is performed about as follows:

"The pattern and color scheme is arranged as would be the case with almost any other form of hand-printing. A wooden frame resembling a shallow box without a bottom has stretched over it silk bolting-cloth, which is firmly and smoothly secured to the four sides of the frame, making a drum-tight covering. There are as many of these frames used as there are colors comprising the pattern, one frame to a color. The design to be transferred to the silk is traced on the bolting-cloth in the frame, and as each frame represents only one color, separate tracings must be made of the portions of the design occupied. Those for a design containing red, purple, yellow, and an outline require four separate stencils; and the design is completed in four printings, one for each color.

"After each portion of the design is traced on the screen, all the remaining surface is blocked out by covering this ground of the screen with a coating of varnish, shellac or collodion. The frame, with its bolting cloth cover, traced pattern and filled in ground, now becomes the printing stencil.

"The color to be applied is mixed to the proper flow consistency with any good gum, and is then applied. The printer, using a squeegee, or roller, spreads the color over the stencil, lifts the frame, and continues to repeat this operation the full length and width of the fabric on the table; and then returns it to the point of beginning and applies the second color; and so on until all the colors have been printed and the pattern is completed. The colors are quickly dried by fans or otherwise.

"Silk stencil-printing is not to be confused with the old process of stenciling textiles, which was employed tentatively in the early days of calico-printing in Europe. Nor is it to be likened to the chief ornamentation of wall spaces and dado borders used by the average interior decorator. Their stencil plates are merely sheets of paper or thin metal with perforations arranged to form a pattern. They are laid on the work and color is brushed through the cut-out parts, thus producing a pattern in the shape of the perforations.

"The silk screen-stenciled pattern for printing silks is quite equal in a way to a hand block-print. It possesses similar qualities of color and breadth, and is subject in all-over patterns embodying long, unbroken lines, or long stretches of unbroken color, to the same misfitting of the repeats. The silk stencil can be manipulated more quickly than blocks, and, in consequence, for the production of large quantities of printed materials is more rapid."

DYEING TREES AS THEY GROW— Touched by the magic wand of science, trees in the forests near Machias, Maine, have turned from their native colors to lavender, yellow, blue, and orange, a correspondent of the New York *Evening World* reports. He says further:

"These extraordinary transformations, which have amazed woodsmen, are results of experiments being conducted by Fritz von Behr, German scientist, assisted by Carl Switzer and Gerald Wheeler, University of Maine students.

"The secret of the dye that has made possible the creation of the multi-colored trees is known only to von Behr, inventor of the process which may revolutionize the hardwood lumber industry of the world.

"From their outer surfaces to the hearts of their trunks, trees have been indelibly colored by the use of the new dye. Neither acid nor water affects the artificial coloring, according to von Behr, who said the question was whether the process could be practical economically.

"Birch, beech, and maple trees are being used as the bases for the experiments. Already, buttons, umbrella-handles, cigaret cases, and candlesticks have been made from the dyed wood. Once carved, such articles have only to be polished, for the wood has been colored as a tree.

"According to von Behr, the dye neither kills nor injures the tree. Tests have proved that the artificial coloring has a tendency to harden the wood, but he insists the tree would continue to grow if it were not cut.

"'It is a comparatively simple process,' said von Behr. 'We think we have convinced folks around here that we can dye trees. In the near future we are going to experiment with some larger trees, merely to convince people that there is no limit to this thing.

"'We begin by boring five or six holes at the base of the trunk. This is to create a reservoir for the dye. Into two of the holes we put gas-jet plugs. We use ordinary garbage cans, suspended in the trees, as dye reservoirs.

"'The dye flows down into the trunk, the sap takes it up through the tree, and in two days on the smaller trees and about four days on the larger trees, the process is completed.'"

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THE ART OF THE LEAD-PENCIL

TO SELECT THE LEAD-PENCIL as a means of gaining a reputation might perhaps seem too plebeian to appeal to one choosing the career of art. The potentialities of this medium, however, are masterfully revealed by an American artist, Earl Horter, whose work is discust by Mr. Robert Allerton Parker in *The International Studio* (July). This is another of the series of American artists of which the article on Charles Sheeler in our issue of June 26 forms a part. Like Mr. Sheeler, Mr. Horter is not a product of art schools. Had he gone to them Mr. Parker surmises that he would have "learned to disdain what is so mistakenly termed a 'lesser' medium." As a youth he started designing for a commercial engraver, then he took to haunting museums and galleries, and his natural taste led him to the drawings of the old masters. Architectural subjects were his especial delight, and there was a natural attraction in the architectural studies of Carpaccio. Mr. Parker calls the roll of his masters:

"To the young student, this Venetian managed somehow to infuse into these studies of building a quality that could only be described as dramatic. He began to realize, also, that even in the limited medium of black and white, it was possible to evoke color, and to suggest the vibrant play of sunlight and shade. Piranesi evoked for him the pompous grandeur of past centuries; while the melancholy intensity of Meryon showed the youthful explorer how completely, with no sacrifice of fidelity to facts, an inner mood could be externalized.

"About him, in Philadelphia and New York, he saw new cities emerging out of the shells of the old. Here was an opportunity for a draftsman, an opportunity as thrilling as any that was ever proffered to Piranesi, Carpaccio, or Meryon. To depict this tremendous epic of new cities, emerging full-grown out of the chrysalis of the old—this epic of industry and power made a tremendous appeal to this pencil artist. The opportunity to record this would come; in the meantime he kept on with his immediate commercial work, never feeling that this was detrimental to his own development as an artist, but that through it he would progress to more interesting things."

Mr. Horter's release from purely "commercial" work came about through receiving a commission to do a series of drawings depicting the changing architecture of New York. We are told that—

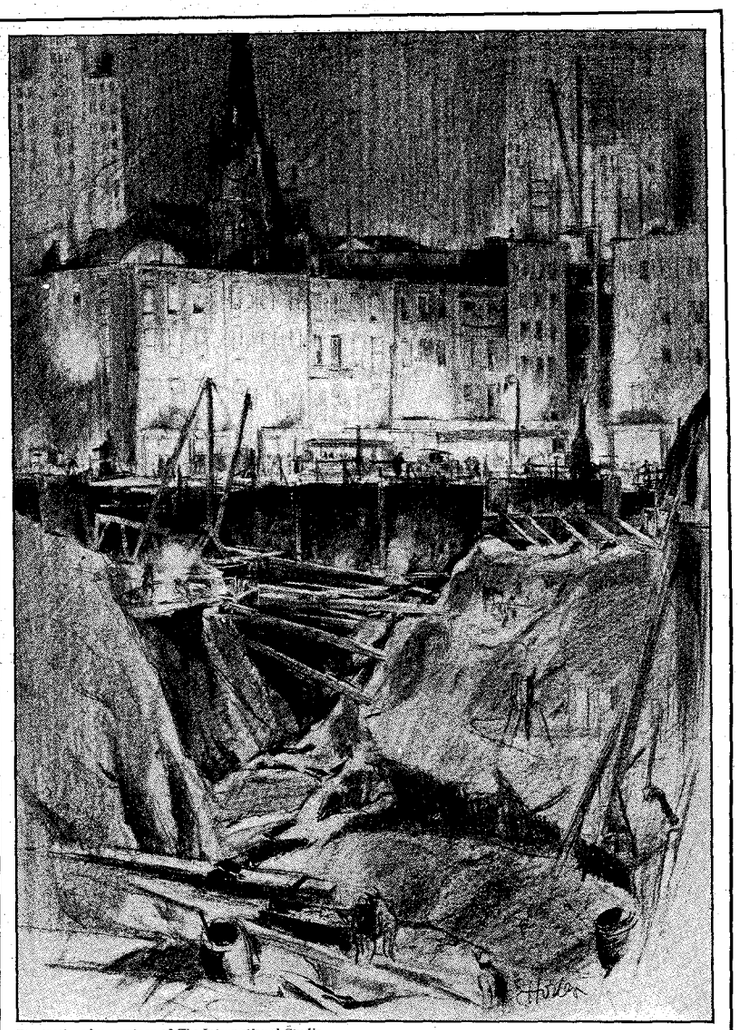
"It was one of America's 'heartless,' 'soulless' corporations which ordered this series of drawings, and thus, in its impersonal fashion, gave the draftsman his first great opportunity.

"Certain it is that without this initial impulse, without the stimulation of this commission, Earl Horter may never have arrived at a complete comprehension of his medium. During his explorations of Manhattan, his habit of setting down notes of various spots, of making thousands of sketches, and in attempting to express for reproduction an infinite variety of detail, brought him to a full realization of the scale of his instrument, the almost endless gradations possible within this range. Line, he discovered, might be of the most incisive sharpness, and thus suitable for the suggestion of the underlying structure of New York buildings; and this line might be varied with the broadest, flattest strokes by which flat planes and heavy volumes might be placed in contrast to the finest line.

"Since that first commission he has gone far in the development of his medium; but it is still the wide range of his 'scale' that renders his work so worthy of constant study.

"To one who follows the progress of this talent from the earliest drawings of the Edison commission through the years until his most recent work, there becomes evident a gradual tho pronounced liberation from the bondage of the mechanical and an ever-increasing freedom of expression. This does not mean that he had evaded his responsibility in depicting significant detail; but in the later drawings we may find a greater mastery in the suggestion of detail, a greater emphasis of salience, and a marshaling of all the elements to achieve a distinct unity of impression.

"Nor does this mean that Earl Horter has become one of those artists who simplify or eliminate to the point of unintelligibility. On the contrary, he insists in his work that fineness and delicacy



Illustrations by courtesy of *The International Studio*

NEW YORK ABOVE AND BELOW GROUND

The ravages in the city's surface caused by excavations for tall buildings give the artist some picturesque opportunities.

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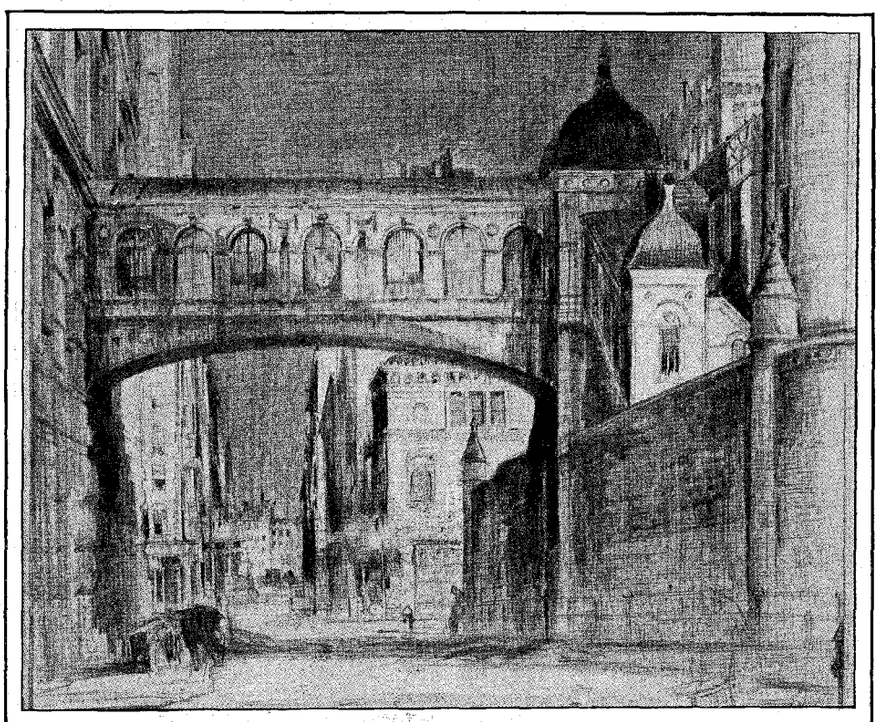
of detail, in which the great masters of the past delighted but which is so little appreciated to-day with the current vogue for simplification, are not necessarily old-fashioned. Intelligent exactitude, the precise depiction of those chance details which contribute to a scene its essential individuality and flavor, is a quality as essential to competent draftsmanship as the elimination of the unimportant and insignificant which works for the destruction of pictorial unity."

GERMAN VIEW OF OUR FILMS

APPARENTLY TRYING TO TEACH his countrymen how to keep the American film out of Britain, Sir Robert Donald tells them how the Germans are trying to do it. They had found that, in spite of everything, the Yankee films were flooding Germany—"With all their big studios, efficient equipment, mastery of technique, able producers and capable kinema artists of all grades, the Germans failed to retain more than a small percentage of their home market." In the London *Daily Mail* Sir Robert tells the story:



THE BRIDGE OF THE TOMBS

Made on a roving commercial commission to draw anything that appealed to the artist's pencil.

"They knew the business, they had produced pictures bold and original in conception, admirable in technique, such as 'Du Barry,' 'Sumurun,' and 'The Nibelungs,' and attained another style of production in 'The Last Laugh' and 'Vaudeville.' But their home market was flooded with cheap, and sometimes old, American productions. This crisis was overcome by the introduction of the Kontingent or Quota system. It was originated by Herr Galitzenstein of the Maxim Film Company and is a government measure. Under this system only one foreign film can be imported for every one produced in Germany.

"While the system permits the same length of film to be imported as is produced at home, up to now the Germans, with all their ample facilities, have not been able to reach the 50 per cent. level. During the last nine months 199 productions of 457,000 meters in length have come out of German studios. It is expected that a total of 220 films will be produced during the twelve months.

"Besides the protection of the Quota German producers have been favored by a growing dislike on the part of the public for American films. This is due partly to patriotism and to German psychology. One hears criticisms of American productions from all quarters, altho the best American films, about 10 per cent. of the total, are highly appreciated.

"A leading producer, discussing the subject with me, was only expressing with emphasis the general opinion of all sections of the industry when he said: 'The German theater public resent the cheap, vulgar American films. They are altogether at variance with German mentality. In many cases the film exalts lawlessness and has a demoralizing influence. Horseplay represents comedy, sloshy sentimentality stands for drama. The American film comes out of a factory like so many yards of cotton. The German public will not have such rubbish. They are not narrow-minded where the theater or entertainment is concerned. There are four English plays now running in Berlin, and we would welcome English films—but our public are fed up with vulgarized screen productions.'

"Others whose views I obtained—owners, producers, actors, officials of trade organizations, and editors of film newspapers—all agreed that the public were sick of American productions, always excepting the big pictures, international in character and appeal."

One striking difference between the situation in Germany and in England, we are told, is that on this question the whole trade in Germany is at one. Thus:

"The ordinary American films have ceased to be a draw. Box-office returns prove that the takings are less when American films are shown. When I was in Berlin an American production was stopt at the largest kinema theater in the city, the Ufa Palace. The incident was described as follows in the *Berliner Tageblatt:*

"'Yesterday evening during the nine o'clock performance of the American film "*Die Gier nach Geld*" ("Greed") at the Ufa Palace, there was so great a disturbance directed against the film that it had to be withdrawn. The audience whistled and booed, and when the subtitle "When Shall I Get My Money?" was screened there was so much noise that the performance was stopt and the management issued directions that entrance money should be returned. The new director of film policy has, we hope, learned a lesson from this occurrence, to the effect that it would be wise to revise the new contract of the firm with regard to the showing of American films.'

"The Ufa Company owns twenty-seven theaters in Berlin. On the occasion of my visit twelve American films were being exhibited out of a total of thirty-one. Two Swedish pictures were included in the list, but no British ones.

"Realizing that their supremacy is threatened by the operation of the Quota system, American producers have been trying to secure a footing by finance. All directors of film companies whom I saw protested that they had no American money in their business, but insinuated that some of their competitors had, so I was left with the alternatives that either there was no American money in the film business in Germany or that every firm was paying tribute to American corporations. The fact seems to be that the Famous Players Lasky and the Metro-Goldwyn combination lent 4,000,000 dollars (about £800,000) to the Ufa Company on condition that it took forty pictures from them a year, and in return the Ufa paid 7½ per cent. interest and supplied ten pictures a year to the American companies. The bargain is rather one-sided.

"The Ufa is the largest combination in Europe, producing from its magnificent studios thirty films a year. It has a renting business and owns 140 theaters in Germany, and a few in Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Danzig, Austria, Hungary, and Poland.

"The Deutsche Bank is deeply interested in the company, a director of which, Herr von Stauss, is the chairman. He assured me that while they had accepted an American loan it carried no control whatever over the company. The only other concern known to have an American business association is the Phœbus Company. Herr Isenberg, the chairman, informed me that their deal with the United Artists gave the Americans no control."

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SIR EDWIN LANDSEER

IF THE POPULARITY OF LANDSEER is less to-day than it was a generation or two ago, the cover will recall a time when this picture was one of the prized ornaments of many a household. Landseer's studies of animals, wild and domestic, were long held in high favor and it may be questioned by some, tho the technique employed by artists like him is now lost to favor, why the subjects exprest by the newer medium should equally pass away. Dogs are still our favorite domestic pets, but their portraiture does not engage the interest of painters. Landseer may be looked upon as closing an epoch.

Landseer was born in 1802 in London and followed in the footsteps of his father as an animal painter. He was precocious with his pencil and as early as five began his sketches in the fields and before he was twelve he could etch and paint in water-colors and oil. A paragraph from the New International Encyclopedia will give us some interesting facts of his life:

"In 1825 he went to Scotland, visiting Sir Walter Scott, whom he painted with his dogs at Abbotsford, and traveling in the Highlands. This visit was of decisive influence upon his art. A great lover of sport, he learned to know the deer in their native haunts and was the first to introduce them into art. His imagination was also affected by the grandeur of mountain scenery, which he used as background for many of his pictures. From this time, too, he began to paint animals, especially the dog, in their relation to man, endowing them with the human sentiments. This equality is the chief source of his popularity with the public, but it also distinguishes him unfavorably from really great animal painters like Potter, Snyders, and Troyon, who painted animals as they really are in nature. He also increased the popularity of his pictures by carefully chosen names. Among his most celebrated paintings are 'High Life and Low Life' (1831), Tate Gallery, a deerhound and a butcher's mongrel; 'A Jack in Office' (1833), South Kensington Museum; 'Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time' (1834); 'Chatsworth,' a picture showing dexterous treatment of dead game; 'The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner,' South Kensington Museum; 'A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society' (1828), Tate Gallery; 'Dignity and Impudence' (1839), National Gallery; 'A Random Shot' (1848); 'Monarch of the Glen' (1851).

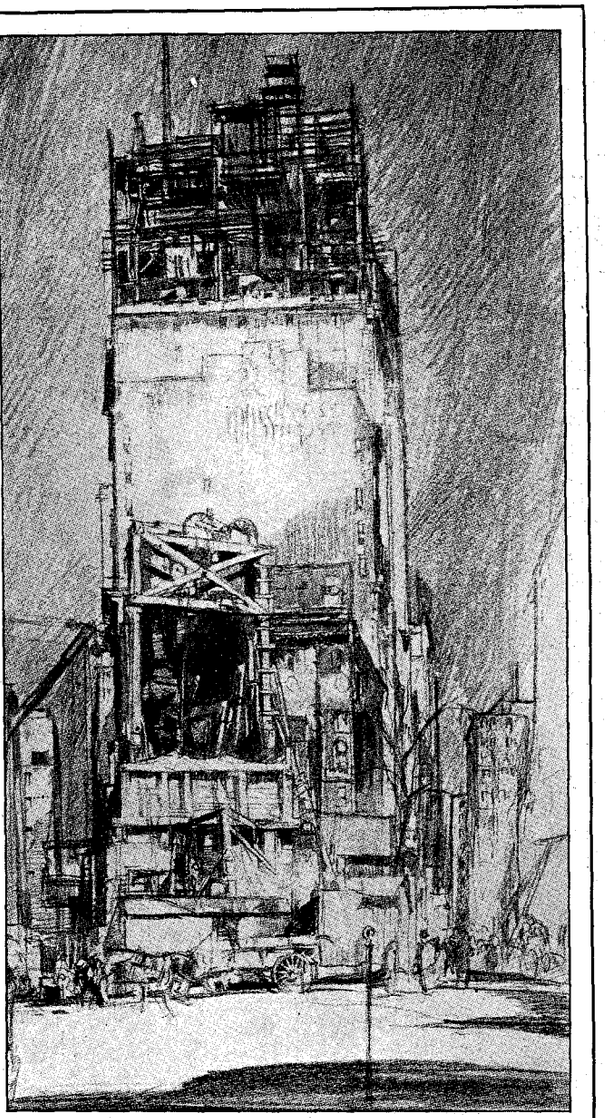
"Landseer became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1826, at twenty-four years of age, the earliest allowed by the statutes, and a member in 1831. He frequently drew and painted the Queen and the Prince Consort, both of whom he taught etching. He was of a nervous temperament, and his peculiar sensitiveness to imagined slights filled the latter part of his life with mental depression. In 1850 he was knighted; in 1855 he received gold medals at the Paris Exposition and at Vienna in 1873. In 1865 he declined the presidency of the Academy. He died October 1, 1873, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral."

The art writer of the Encyclopedia Britannica speaks thus of his later years:

"Extreme nervous excitability manifested itself in many ways, and in the choice (1864) of the dreadful subject of 'Man Proposes, God Disposes,' bears clumsily clambering among relics of Sir John Franklin's party, there was occult pathos, which some of the artist's intimates suspected, but did not avow. In 1862 and 1863 Landseer produced nothing; but 'A Piper and a Pair of Nutcrackers' (1864) revealed his old power. He declined the presidentship of the Royal Academy in 1865, in succession to Sir Charles Eastlake. In 1867 the four lions which he had modeled for the base of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, London, were unveiled. After years and with 'The Swannery Invaded by Eagles' (1869) he achieved his last triumph full of suffering, mainly of broken art and shattered mental powers, Sir Edwin Landseer died on the first of October 1873, and was buried ten days later in St. Paul's Cathedral. Those who would see the full strength of Landseer's brush should examine his sketches and the like in the Victoria and Albert Museum and similar works. In these he shows himself endowed with the strength of Paul Potter."

BOLSHEVISM DRAMATIZED—In an extremely interesting volume, "Moscow Under the Influence of Asia," Pierre Daye gives us some curious details regarding the contemporary theater in Russia, so writes "Antoine" in *Le Journal* (Paris). "To be sure, Hébertot has told us of the Stanilawsky, Tairoff, and Kamerny troupes, but Daye makes us acquainted with another of the great Russian producers, Méierhold, who was on his way to Paris when Daye wrote, and would have been well worth interviewing. He is now the great master of the revolutionary theater, and, thanks to the support of the people's commissaries, has carried out his principles to the very limit.

"His latest creation, 'The Destruction of Europe,' makes short shrift of all accepted ideas. It is a drama depicting the complete destruction of Western Europe by America, and then as complete a destruction of America by Red Russia.



ANOTHER TRANSITION MOMENT

As seen by Mr. Horter at Fifth Avenue at Twenty-fifth Street when changes were undergoing.

"Not less sensational than the play itself is its presentation on a curtainless stage bereft of all decoration and leaving the brick walls exposed to view. There are no footlights. A few screens, on casters and moved about by the actors themselves, are the only devices to indicate changes of scene.

"The performance thus oddly dramatizing the downfall of civilization is continually interrupted by the spectators, who sing revolutionary hymns and sometimes climb upon the stage, like Cronstadt sailors, waving flags and cheering for Bolshevism.

"All this has at least the merit of being logical, for it makes of the theater what Russia has made of everything else—a *tabula rasa*."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

COLLEGE-STUDENT EDITORS ON COLLEGE DRINKING

STUDENTS "NO LONGER DRINK for the hell of it," says one young college editor replying to our questionnaire as to drinking on the campuses of the country, and another, who is a student in one of the largest universities in the country, asserts that he has never seen a "real hell-roaring cocktail party outside of the movies." Which does not mean, however, that all college students are studious, sedate and sober, that there are none among them of the flask-toting brotherhood. Some of the replies to this second questionnaire sent out by THE LITERARY DIGEST assert that drinking by the youth of the college and the country at large is increasing, that youth is being debauched by the Scotch which never saw Scotland and the gin which any true Gordon would disown. But the majority of these young editors agree with the majority opinion exprest by the college heads in the article appearing in these pages last week, that drinking among students has declined in recent years, and that such drinking as there is is done by the "smart Alecks," by those who think to put feathers in their caps if they can bespeak a bootlegger and buy his potent poisons.

DANCING: "Was the dance wet?"
FOOL: "Was it? Say, even the plants were potted."
—The Cornell *Widow*.

Nearly a hundred editors of college publications are represented in this poll, which follows that taken of the college heads, reported in our July 10 issue. The questions put to the college editors are: "What is the general opinion among your own student body on the question of drinking among students? Is drinking prevalent either on or off the campus, in the rooms, or at dances and other social events? What percentage of the students do you think could be put in the class of drinkers? Has drinking increased or decreased since you entered college and what would you say is the trend at the present time? Do you think the ultimate effect of the Volstead Law upon the young men of to-day will be helpful or harmful?" Some of the youthful editors fail to reply to all the questions, but all of them express an opinion as to whether drinking has increased or decreased. To be properly evaluated this poll should be considered as a supplement of the poll of the college heads and this article be read as a continuation of the article of last week.

Taken together, then, the two polls show a decrease in drinking among college students and by youth at large. The significant difference is that some of the college editors criticize the Volstead Law on the ground that it creates a temptation which lures the collegian to a precarious pleasure. The youthful drinker takes to hootch on the same principle that his smaller brother takes the pie in his mother's pantry. Stolen sweets are sweetest; the adventure is the charm of the petty thievery, and it is the adventure of disobeying a legal injunction which brings the bootlegger his student patronage.

Some of the criticism of the Volstead Law contained in this second poll is based also on the opinion that it is too drastic. Modification, we are assured, would ultimately achieve absolute abstention, just as tapering off saved the topers in the old days. It might be mentioned here that again most of the drinking is reported in Eastern colleges, and here one finds Prohibition's stoutest opponents. It is more surprizing that several who report increase in drinking by the younger generation are in Southern schools—in North Carolina and Virginia, both States commonly regarded as strongholds of Prohibition and Maryland.

Attention will naturally be drawn first to the Big Three in the East, where, as all newspaper readers know, the wordy war between the drys and wets is the hottest. It may be surprizing, therefore, to learn from John Ogden Whedon, of the Harvard *Lampoon*, that he has "never seen a real hell-roaring cocktail party outside of the movies." He admits that sentiment at Harvard, with its many diverse groups and thousands of students, is difficult to determine, and says that a poll conducted by the Harvard *Crimson* favored a modification of the Prohibition Law. There is a certain amount of drinking in the rooms and clubs and a little at dances; but drinking is not carried on ostentatiously, says Mr. Whedon, and "hip flasks have never become a fad at Harvard." He estimates that 25 per cent. of the students drink, and says the amount of drinking has not varied greatly since he entered college. However, liquor obtained from the college bootleggers, without great difficulty, "is generally agreed to be pretty bad," and, in Mr. Whedon's opinion, "people are growing rather tired of it." As for the Volstead Law, he thinks it "has a demoralizing effect on the younger generation because the flagrant non-enforcement of it encourages disrespect for the law in general." A somewhat different view comes from Williams College, another Massachusetts institution, where, writes E. Herbert Botsford of the Williams *Alumni Review*, "the attitude of the undergraduate body is strongly in favor of law and order," tho "undoubtedly a majority would vote for a modification of the present law." Drinking in the dormitories and at dances

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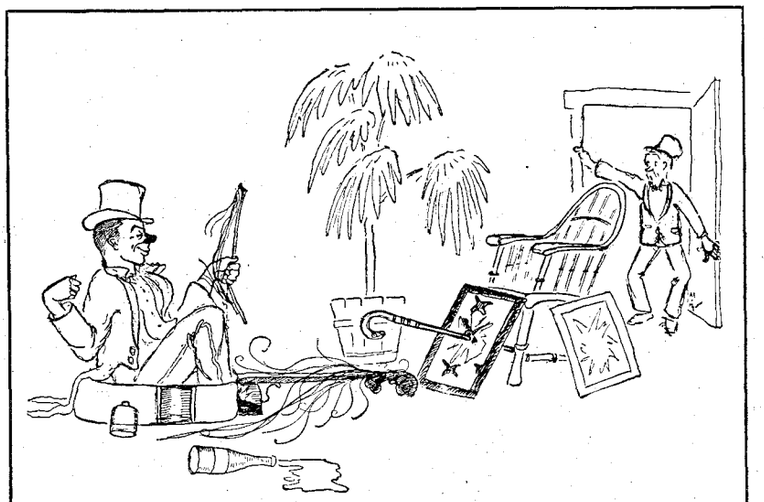
and on the campus in general is largely controlled by student organizations, and, says Mr. Botsford, "drinking has increased since the early eighties, but the proportion of drinkers has certainly decreased. The hard drinker of the old days is not popular on the campus." Sentiment on Prohibition at Northeastern University, Boston, is about equally divided, writes J. W. Maddocks, but "drinking and drunkenness are not happening" there; while at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, writes Herbert L. Taylor, of *The Journal*, drinking has greatly decreased. "Beer nights and cocktail parties used to be among the regular social events and the student patronage of saloons was profitable—for the latter." Mr. Taylor is "certain that the ultimate effect of the Volstead Law on our young men is and will be decidedly helpful," and he speaks "as one who was not a teetotaler prior to 1918."

Princeton editors do not see quite eye to eye, and we are left in doubt as to whether there is actually more drinking there than before Prohibition or less. However, few will dissent from the opinion of a representative of *The Nassau Literary Magazine* that drinking at present is much more harmful than it was, "due to the poisonous liquor circulating and to the strength of present drinks, such as pure alcohol and bad gin mixed in cocktails, etc." As a matter of fact, however, we are told, whatever be the amount of drinking, there is very little drunkenness at Princeton. But this "does not apply to the week-ends, when there are important affairs going on, such as House Party week-end, week-ends of big games (especially football) and Prom times." On these occasions "there is frequently drunkenness; one may see, for instance, half a dozen or a dozen drunks sitting near himself at the Yale or Harvard football game in the Princeton stands. But it seems unlikely," says the writer, "that there is more drinking at these times than before Prohibition. Certainly there is not the tacit acceptance of a drunk at any dance or class prom which we are told was traditionally the case in pre-Prohibition times."



THE SAD CASE OF A CELLIST WHO LENT HIS APARTMENT TO A FRIEND WHO WAS FOND OF DUCK SHOOTING

—The Harvard *Lampoon*.

But Samuel Carter, of *The Princetonian*, asserts in out-and-out fashion that drinking has increased, if anything, since he entered college, and that, roughly, 70 per cent. of the men in his class drink. From the undergraduate view-point, he says, the whole law "is altogether wrong, and has had a distinctly detrimental effect on the colleges; and, unfortunate or childishly unfair as it may seem, the undergraduate will not observe the law." Mr. Carter tells us that "the highball glass has supplanted the beer mug, and the undergraduate is drinking now, in spite of all provisions, to a greater extent than before." Yet this Princetonian goes on: "There is obviously less drunkenness at undergraduate dances than previously; while the slow passing of the tent at alumni reunions is quelling ostentatious drinking at that time. But altho such a developing sanity in method and distinction may throw a blanket over the post-war flagrancy of drinking, there is little change in disregard for the law." In advocating modification of the Prohibition laws, Mr. Carter says the student "would be more than willing to sacrifice the outer margin of personal liberty to frown upon violation. The whole sentiment would be changed. And if the students of to-day are the citizens of to-morrow, there would therein be formed a nucleus of law-abiding moderation, rather than flagrant violation, as a tradition to pass down to succeeding generations."

But there is other sentiment in New Jersey, and from this we learn that the very ease with which bootleg is procured serves to decrease the desire for it. G. E. DeNike, Jr., of *The Chanticleer*, a Rutgers University publication, displays a psychological insight into the impulses which actuate youth—and middle age and old age, too, for that matter—which a professional psychologist probably would not deny. Rutgers, says the editor of *The Chanticleer*, is particularly free from overindulgence in alcoholic beverages, tho it is located in a community in which the supply of hard liquors and beer is "apparently without limit." And it is the very ease with which drinks can be procured, says Mr. DeNike, that "has cut down to some extent the ranks of those who would indulge if it were difficult to procure, just to show off." The percentage of excessive drinkers is "negligible." Students in colleges located in towns supposedly shut down, says this Rutgers student, "seem more prone to demonstrate the fact that liquor is obtainable, and no doubt psychologically the thing hardest to get is most gleefully shown once procured." Like a game young chanticleer himself, the Rutgers editor challenges his elders with his own opinion:

"As for youth becoming debauched, I would class that as a bedtime story of a bunch of near-sighted hypocrites who fear to look back on the fires of Sodom and Gomorrah of a past day. I believe we are too near the question to state any big fact one way or the other. Time mellows all things. Why not let the issue age in wood?"

Another Rutgers editor, Earl Reed Silvers, of the *Rutgers Alumni Monthly*, is of the same opinion that there is very little drinking at this institution, and says there is less drinking now than before Prohibition went into effect. He thinks "that the ultimate effect of the Volstead Law upon the young men and women of to-day will be helpful, but not until we have passed through the transition stage which is now upon us."

From the third of the Big Three—Yale—we get evidence of much tippling. "There is less drinking than before Prohibition," says *The Alumni Weekly*, "but what there is is more serious; there is more drinking of 'hard liquor'; public disorders arising from too much drinking are fewer but more serious when they do happen." And, continues *The Alumni Weekly:*

"We do not ourselves look upon a situation as an 'improvement' that contains such factors. Less general college drinking is one thing and a good thing. More general disregard for law and the lowering of the campus morale by the use of illegal intoxicants that can be the only ultimate result of the prevailing conditions, is quite another. Prohibition may have cut down the actual number of casual and harmless drinkers during a college year; if it has produced a new variety of deliberate law-breakers who drink and drink hard, and who bring disgrace on the university on public occasions, not for natural satisfaction

(*Continued on page 44*)

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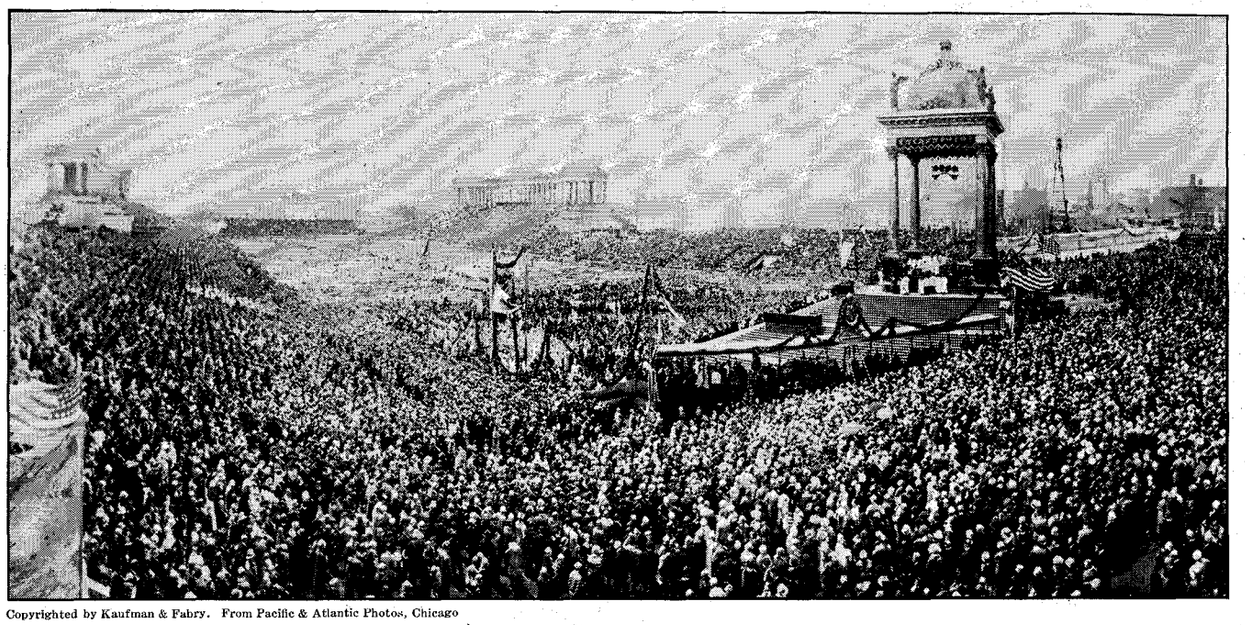

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A MIGHTY OUTPOURING AT THE "CATHEDRAL OF ALL OUTDOORS"

Ceremonies at Soldiers' Field, Chicago, of the Eucharistic Congress at which 62,000 children sang the Mass of the Angels before an audience of more than 280,000 laymen and clergy and 2,000 church dignitaries. Cardinal Bonzano, Papal Legate to the Eucharistic Congress, celebrated the mass on a magnificent and gigantic altar extending 116 feet skyward.

MEANING OF THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

"THE MOST IMPRESSIVE religious spectacle the world has witnessed, perhaps since the Saviour was put to death on Calvary," is the characterization of the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago appearing in a leading Catholic weekly. But after paying due tribute to the spectacular and record-breaking features of the event, writers, both Protestant and Catholic, journals, both lay and clerical, turn to consider the inner meaning and significance of the Congress, especially as it concerns our own country. The question, "If Christ came to Chicago?" has been answered, writes one Catholic priest acting as newspaper correspondent; "Christ has come to Chicago and Chicago has used every force at its command to receive Him with fitting dignity." "He came in triumph as Eucharistic King," writes another. In Chicago "Christ the King of the World," declared Cardinal Mundelein of that city, made "His first triumphal entry in a city of the United States." And "the city, if it did not surrender to the reign of Christ, at least," observes a Catholic editor, "for the time deemed itself to be dominated by Christian influence." To its city the Chicago *Evening Post* is convinced that the Congress brought great and lasting good. This same Chicago paper, speaking of the entire country, declares that "the Eucharistic Congress should serve a purpose wider than the quickening of faith among members of the Catholic communion, by turning the thoughts of all believers in God to a more serious contemplation of religion." The Milwaukee *Wisconsin News*, of the Hearst chain, believes it represents thousands of readers when it declares itself "imprest anew with the profound importance of religion." To the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, also near Chicago, the mighty outpouring at the Eucharistic Congress "seems to give the lie to claims often heard that religion has been losing ground in recent years, giving way to the materialistic." The world, in the opinion of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, can not but be imprest with this "evidence that religious faith and fervor live in the minds and hearts of millions." "In an age when the ravages of unbelief have been so manifest, this pious, dignified assertion of faith has come like a healing salve to our civilization," says the Providence *News*. The minds of Catholics and Protestants, of Christians and of non-Christians, have been turned by this Congress, we read in the New York *Sun*, "to thoughts of the great mysteries with which faith alone can cope." The country has been profoundly imprest, believes the New York *Herald Tribune*, with this striking demonstration "of the vitality of American religious sentiment." Speaking for those who are not Catholics, the New York daily continues:

"All other American religious groups have been moved to sympathetic admiration by the fervor of the religious spirit shown and by the unity of devotion to the ideas which lay behind the ceremonial. The public, which takes religion too much as a matter of course, has been not a little startled by the discovery that religion remains a factor in American life of major and not easily overestimated importance.

"But zeal for a religious conception, imbued with supernaturalism, as all religious conceptions must be, is understood by all persons of religious temper. It stirs them to sincere emotion; it fortifies their attachment to the fundamentals of religion. In this sense the congress was a great stimulus to the whole Christian community. It will incite non-Catholics to equal effort to show their faith in their own dogmas, creeds and standards and to produce similar results in the way of devotion, spirituality and beneficence.

"We are a deeply religious as well as a practically minded people. It is only when we drop our practical routine and turn to the other domain that we realize how truly religious-minded we are."

When the spectacle of the splendid ceremonials and pageants in and near Chicago shall have faded away, says *The Baptist* (Chicago), "multitudes will return to their commonplace tasks with a new sense of religious satisfaction." But this Baptist weekly and the Methodist *Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City) are both moved to contrast the magnificent dramatic spectacles at Chicago with the humble associations surrounding the life of Christ on earth. And the New York *Christian Advocate*, a Methodist weekly, says that so far as the Chicago demonstration "has spiritual aims, we Protestants may join in prayer with all good Catholics that through it the kingdom of Christ in the hearts and lives of all men may be made real," but it can not help adding its prediction that "this gorgeous festival in the

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heart of the American commonwealth" will bring about "a stiffening of public opinion against the purely political side of Romanism." At this point it may be well to note the cordial aid in welcoming and caring for the Catholic hosts which was exhibited by non-Catholics of Chicago and which is gratefully acknowledged by the leaders of the Catholic Congress. Many visiting Catholics, stated Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, said they felt as much at home as if they were in a Catholic city in their own country. It was as if "all people were of one denomination," said Cardinal O'Donnell, the venerable Primate of all Ireland. And speaking of the combination of the American flag with the papal colors in the official emblem of the Congress, the New York *Times* declares that "it is an expression of two loyalties which the sound sense of the nation has accepted as compatible despite recent attempts to inoculate Americanism with the spirit of religious bigotry and hatred." Thus, as James O'Donnell Bennett writes in the Chicago *Tribune*, "the new spirit of the old church clasped hands with the spirit of a free people."

"A great revival of spiritual life among all American Catholics and a renewal of faith will result from the gathering at Chicago," in the opinion of many American Catholic prelates reported by John Clayton of the Chicago *Tribune*. To say nothing of its magnitude, writes the editor of a Catholic weekly, the Brooklyn *Tablet*, it is doubtful whether the Chicago Congress "ever has been excelled in fervor or in the broadness of its Catholicity"; all those hundreds of thousands of Catholics, representing nearly every country in the civilized world, "were fired by zeal to testify to their belief in the Living Presence of Christ in the Sacrament of the Altar and to pay Him the homage of their public devotion." He adds that not only have anti-Catholic calumnies, misconception and misrepresentation been overwhelmed by reports of the spirit shown at Chicago, but non-Catholics everywhere have now been enabled "to get a truthful idea of the sublimity, unselfish, loyal, Christlike faith of nearly twenty million people in this great Republic."

P. & A. photograph, Chicago Bureau

HOMAGE FROM "BABE" RUTH

The great baseball player acknowledging his faith before men by kissing the ring of Cardinal O'Donnell, Primate of Ireland, just before the start of a Yankee-White Sox game in Chicago.

That the Eucharistic Congress was meant to appeal to an even larger audience than the great Catholic communion—with its 18,000,000 in this country, according to Catholic figures, and its 300,000,000 in the world—was evident in the Papal Brief wherein Pope Pius XI named Cardinal Bonzano as his envoy. He asked him to bear in mind "the return to the Roman Church of our separated brethren, which must be sought and furthered that 'all may be one'." In his sermon at the opening service of the Congress Cardinal Bonzano thus referred to non-Catholic Christians:

"These—souls that belong to Christ through their belief in Him, their eagerness to hear His voice and to do His will, their cleanness of heart and their charity abounding in many good works—these, too, must be brought together in His Church and nourished with the Bread of Life, that so in reality and not in name only there may be one Lord, one faith and one baptism.

"Then shall the reproach of division be taken away from the Christian name, and from those who glory in it, the evil of discord; then, also, with single purpose and mutual spirit inspiring its members, shall a united Christendom, under the standard of Christ the King, go forth to universal conquest and the spreading of His Kingdom to the uttermost parts of the earth."

Similarly, on the same day Cardinal Mundelein spoke of the hope of Catholics that "the example of our vivid attachment to the Holy Eucharist" may encourage "the multitude of earnest, honest souls outside the church" to "learn for themselves of this marvelous condescension on God's part to us humans." And the Chicago Cardinal was credited by some correspondents with something like antagonism to the League of Nations, when he said of the enmities and suspicions still existing among nations:

"Remedies of many kinds have been proposed and applied, but all have proved ineffective; man-made laws and leagues have not brought about betterment of relations between individuals or nations.

"The real remedy lies in a return to God; and astonishing tho it may seem to unbelievers, this is best accomplished by the worship of Jesus Christ in the Eucharist."

Mr. Justice Pierce Butler of the United States Supreme Court at a formal address to the Congress, and Governor Smith of New York at an evening dinner, both enlarged upon the value of religion to the nation. But for the most part the sermons delivered by Cardinals, Bishops and laymen had to do with the Catholic conception of the Eucharist, in honor of which the Congress was held. The difference between the Protestant and the Catholic conception of this great Christian sacrament was set forth as follows in a sermon by Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia:

"The Blessed Eucharist is, as it were, the continuation, extension and individual application of the Incarnation, which was a union of God with man, as the sacrifice of the cross is continued in the sacrifice of the Mass. In the Incarnation the Word, becoming flesh, united Himself to the human race; in the Eucharist He unites Himself to each communicant; not merely to be adored but as food and drink.

"The difference, then, between the Catholic Church and those outside its pale is this: that non-Catholics regard Jesus Christ as a historical figure who lived remote from us in time and space. According to them, He came upon this earth once for all nineteen hundred years ago and by His ascension into Heaven left the world for good; His bodily presence was circumscribed within the limits of the Holy Land far away from us over the seas, and He came into personal contact with those only who were of His own generation. They overlook the fact that Jesus Christ came for all of us, without restriction of place or time.

"Since He was by death to be taken from us in visible form, He devised a means of perpetuating His stay among men in all places until the end of time. The plan was executed and disclosed at the Last Supper, in which He instituted the Blessed Eucharist; gave the apostles His flesh to eat and His blood to drink, and bade them do in commemoration of Him what He Himself had done. . . . The mystery is not so much the Blessed Eucharist as the unspeakable love of God. The Blessed Eucharist is the last rung in the ladder of God's love on this side of heaven; and nothing remains to complete the scale of His love,

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save the beatific vision, in which we shall see Him face to face as He is, and, whilst preserving our identity, shall be swallowed up in the Godhead, be glorified, and become like unto Him."

The whole purpose of these Eucharistic Congresses, as explained by many writers of the press, is to enable the rank and file of the Catholic Church to make manifest their devotion to the greatest sacrament of their Church. In the official explanation written by Kathleen McLaughlin of the Chicago *Tribune*, which the Catholic *Tablet* (Brooklyn) declares to be clear and illuminating, Catholics gather at these Congresses "to honor Christ in the Eucharist as they would honor Him if He appeared among them in the body that was crucified on Calvary." As this writer further reminds us—

"The first Eucharistic Congress was held at Lille, France, June 21, 1831, as the result of the inspiration of a pious French woman, Marie Tamissier, who suggested the demonstration to Bishop Goston de Segur. It was attended by 3,000 persons, representing nine nationalities.

"The following year another Congress was held at Avignon and was attended by more than 6,000 persons. In 1883, 10,000 Catholics from all parts of the world gathered at Liége for the third Eucharistic Congress. By the seventh such event, held at Antwerp, Belgium, in 1890, the attendance had grown to more than 150,000.

"Sixteen years ago Montreal was named as the city in the Western Hemisphere to be selected as a site for the International Eucharistic Congress. There, in 1910, gathered 715,000 pilgrims from all the world's ends."

The Chicago Congress met in that city as a result of the efforts of the Archbishop, Cardinal Mundelein. Only a rough reckoning of the number present can be made. Estimates of the visitors in the city ran as high as a million. Besides Bishops, Archbishops, nuns and monks in the garbs of their respective orders, there were present besides Cardinal Bonzano, who played the leading rôle, eleven other Princes of the Church. They were Cardinal Dubois of Paris, Cardinal von Faulhaber of Germany, Cardinal Charost of Rennes, Cardinal Reig y Casanova of Spain, Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia, Cardinal Hayes of New York, Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, Cardinal Piffl of Vienna, Cardinal O'Donnell of Ireland, Cardinal Czernoch of Hungary and Cardinal Mundelein. On June 18 Cardinal Bonzano was formally welcomed by the city authorities of Chicago. A letter of greeting from President Coolidge emphasizing the importance of the religious life of the nation was read by Secretary of Labor Davis. The President suggested that the reason the American people are accused of undue attention to material things may be "because in that direction we have been more successful than others." The Twenty-eighth International Eucharistic Congress officially opened with midnight mass Saturday night, June 19. The next day more than a million Catholics received communion in the Chicago churches. In Holy Name Cathedral Cardinal Bonzano was officially enthroned and he and Cardinal Mundelein delivered the sermons already quoted. The next day was Children's Day, when half a million people crowded Chicago's Lake Front Park to hear 60,000 parochial school children sing in the newly erected Memorial Stadium of Soldiers' Field. On Tuesday a special session devoted to women was held during the day and in the evening there was a spectacular night-service for men under the auspices of the Holy Name Society. Wednesday was "higher education" day. On Thursday the final and climactic ceremony was held in the grounds of the Catholic Seminary of St. Mary of the Lake at Mundelein, near Chicago. This institution was founded by the Chicago Cardinal, who gave a distinctly American touch to the grounds by making the chapel a copy of the famous Colonial Congregational Church at Lyme, Connecticut. Some 500,000 people made the pilgrimage from Chicago to witness the picturesque procession with Cardinal Bonzano carrying the Host, and to kneel when the Cardinal ended the ceremonies by giving the Pontifical Benediction of the Sacrament.

MOSLEM MISSIONARIES IN AMERICA

ISLAM'S INVASION OF AMERICA is larger than generally known, but is not making the headway its high priests have hoped for, and it seems unlikely, to say the least, that it will make any serious inroads on Christianity. Still, it is worth knowing that the followers of Mohammed are seeking converts in this country the while they are keeping immigrant Moslems loyal to Islam. Strangely enough, writes Mary Caroline Holmes in *The Moslem World*, a magazine devoted to Christian missionary work among the Moslems, it is not orthodox Islam which has become missionary in character, but a movement within Islam which originated in India thirty-five years ago. Mirza Ghulam Ahmed, whose ancestors were Turkish, believed he had a special mission to bring about a regeneration of Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians. For the Mohammedans and Christians he was the Christ, he believed; for the Hindus an avatar, or incarnation, of Krishna. Mirza Ghulam held that Christ was taken from the cross alive, that He came to India, teaching and preaching, and that, dying in India, He was buried in Srinagar, Kashmir, where His tomb is shown to-day.

The Ahmadiya movement, as it is known, says the writer—formerly a Presbyterian missionary and now engaged in Near East Relief work—spread to Europe. In Woking, England, a mosque has been built and a measure of success attained, converts having been made even among titled persons. In Berlin, are two mosques, and in Paris, says the writer, a mosque has been erected by government aid. Here in America, we read:

"New York is a center of Moslem activity, the missionary in charge hailing from Madagascar. He is working solely among the negroes in Harlem, but has not succeeded in making converts to any extent, and thus far has been unable to open a mosque. When Siki, the Senegalese, a Moslem, was buried, the funeral was conducted by the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the great Negro Abyssinian Baptist Church, and not by the Moslem missionary.

"The New York negro is too strongly entrenched in the powerful Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Catholic bodies to be drawn away in any marked degree to a non-Christian faith. At the same time, Moslem propaganda is being carried on, and the proclamation of the equality of the races as a basic doctrine will have its appeal.

"It was a surprize to learn that in Yonkers, New York, there are not less than nine hundred Moslems, some of them converts and all white, holding regular services for worship on North Broadway.

"St Louis is another scene of active work, with less to show in the way of converts than Chicago. While the missionary there regrets that he has not been able to persuade one single white person to become what he calls a priest—Islam has no priesthood; he means a *Mufti*—he boasts of several colored priests.

"California is the western limit of Islamic activity, with centers in San Francisco and Los Angeles. I have no data on the extent of the California work. Judging from the lack of marked success anywhere east of the Mississippi, it is safe to assert that the status quo of Christianity remains unchanged on the Pacific Coast.

"Bahaism, an offshoot of the Persian type of Islam, is represented by some few thousands of adherents, all American converts. They have built a splendid temple just outside of Chicago which is symbolic of their cult. One wonders if these converts realize what the name taken by their late leader, Bahai Ullah, means. And if they do, is he accepted as 'the divine Effulgence of God' as this name would indicate? In many cities they have stated worship with libraries and reading rooms.

"Still another form of Islam is here, Sufism, Persian mysticism. Its followers too have headquarters in New York, and hold regular services, which are advertised in the papers.

"It would seem from the foregoing that we shall have to regard Islam as an active missionary force in our midst. And what are we going to do about it?

"Christianity has nothing to fear from comparison with other faiths. 'And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto Me,' is as true to-day as when He uttered those prophetic words. He does not lie buried in Srinagar, but is alive forevermore, as Islam will yet find true."

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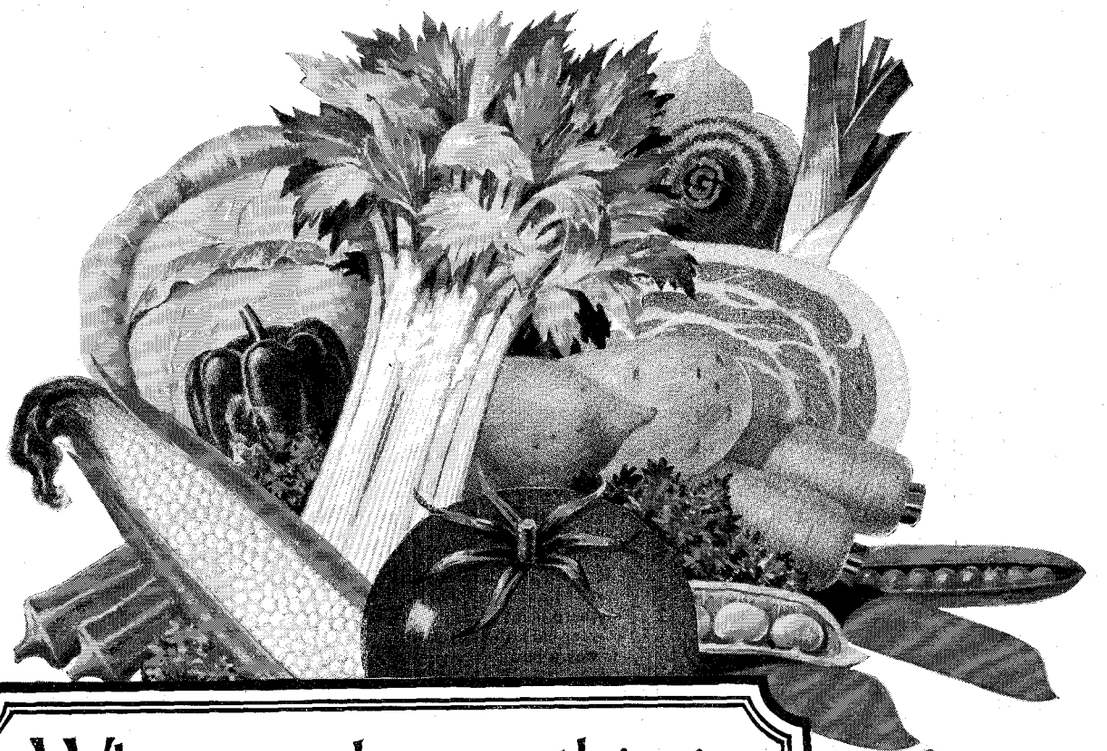
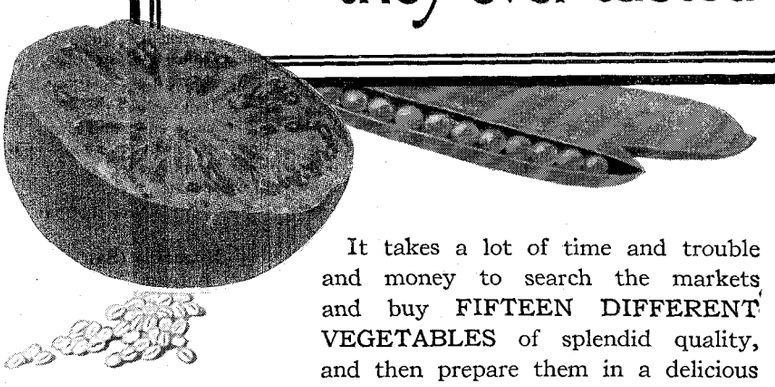
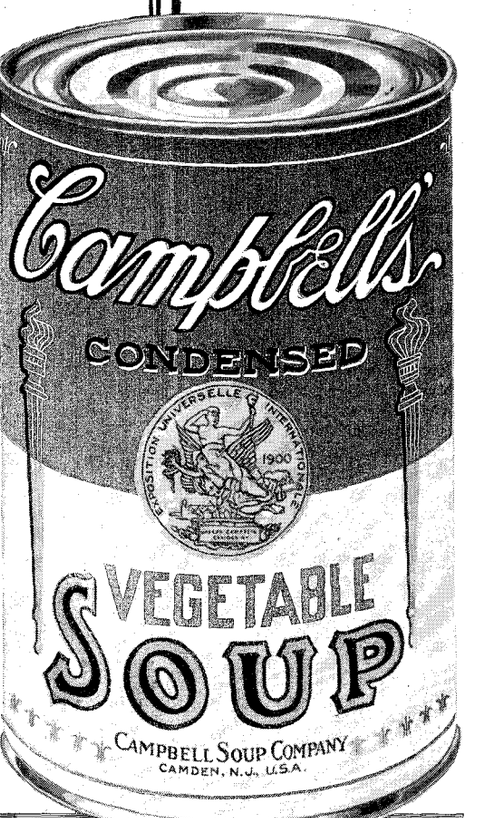


Why people say this is the best vegetable soup they ever tasted!





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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE author here is a resident of Central Africa, and his verses in *Poetry* (Chicago, July) bring us glimpses of that far alien land:

THE LAST WILDERNESS

By Cecil John

SIC TRANSIT

O little shambas on the sunny plains,
  The clustered huts among the grass,
  The silent-footed folk who pass—
Dark shadows who their forest shade regain—

O wisps of smoke from tiny heathen fires,
  The soft low-throated voices' hum,
  The twanging cord, the throbbing drum,
The stillness when the last grey ash expires—

O easy life of easy-going folk,
  The babes, bananas, goats and maize,
  The gay improvident free ways—
How soon you'll pass beneath the white man's yoke!

THE SEMLIKI

Drowsy with sun, the mighty plain
  Lies dreaming of old days,
Wondering when will come again
  Along the ancient ways
The lordly tuskers and their train,
  The thousand herds to graze.

Old sluggard giant, unaware
  That wire clinging from tree to tree—
That sibyl singing in the air—
  Is death to your large liberty!
Old giant, drugged with sleep and sun,
  Ignorant that you are undone!

THE GRAVE AT KIBATI

When you played in the Jardin Tuileries,
A short-socked boy tagging your bonne's wide skirts,
You never thought to lie, at thirty years,
Beneath an alien sky—
Weighed down with rocks to keep wild beasts away,
A flimsy bamboo fence squaring you in,
Wild-flowers atop, planted by unknown hands,
Mort Pour La Patrie on your wooden cross.

Kivu's blue dream lies at your feet,
Nyamlagira's flame glows at your head,
Africa's great spaces stretch about
In endless solitude—a million miles.

SOMETIMES an idea turned inside out reveals a surprizing fruitfulness of new thought, illustrated here from the July *Bookman:*

ADAM

By Edmund Vance Cooke

". . . she gave me of the Tree and I did eat."
Gen. III, 12.

"The woman tempted me and I did eat."
Aye, and the honest words I still repeat.
The woman *tempted* me. 'Tis no pretense,
Nor need I vindication, or defense;
There is no guilt, Lord God,—nor innocence!

Lord God, I ask You! Why, these beasts can see
She is a temptress and was meant to be!
She is the Fruitful One, Lord God, and she
The Knowledge I have taken from your Tree.

* * * * * * *

I take your banishment without demur.
A fig for Paradise! You but confer
A hardier Paradise, henceforth, with her,
My own sweet Temptress—and my comforter.
And so I say again, for good or ill
The Woman tempted me—and tempts me still!
Lord God, I pray You that she ever will!

THE author died recently after his poem appeared in *Scribner's.* It is copied in *The Wesleyan University Alumnus* with an appreciation by a classmate who writes:

The "brown road" we all travel carried Jim "over the hill," and the "quick death" of which he wrote in "Mounds," with what seems a kind of prevision, took him to its quiet embrace. Yet Jim Berrien lives—while they live—in the memories of the Wesleyan men who knew him.

MOUNDS

By James G. Berrien, '03

Have you ever noticed the beautiful way
  God curves things?
The sloping slant of a hill
  With the hint of a rock plateau underneath?
The bend of a river around
  The sharp point of an island?
A two-year-old baby's eyelash?
  The way a bird dips and soars?

A hill through the heart of a State
  Goes for miles, full of saw-toothed walls.
They fight like the devil to show through,
  They think that is what they are meant for.
Benignantly they are vignetted below and above
  With marvellous billowy verdure
That makes all the tops of the hills
Like waves—gentle, or high, or just slipping.

And the river that flows below—
  Flows so smoothly—
Ever so smooth, like oil
Gray-green or bright blue in the sun
Making soft the high lights of the trees
  And the too brown earth
  And the autumn grass.

The brown road that gets over the hill—
  Though so full of quite meaningless miles
  Of sheer drag, and momentum, and use—
Has trees every side and long falls of water
  Down crescent-shaped stairs of rock;
Has the arc of the moon seen afar.

So explosions that blast life wide open,
  Like wars, quick death, sudden hate,
Wear the cerements of time
  With the grace of a lightning-shot oak
Turned to mould—a sweet bed for the moss.

TWO poems in the July *Scribner's*, bring before us pictures of the West and of the East. The "moral" is easier in the first than in the second. The city dweller might justly retort, "That's very well, but what have we to do with Katahdin?"

THE HARVEST HAND

By Gwendolen Haste

Youth comes striding over the roads
  Like a prideful king.
Youth rides in at the call of the wheat
  For the harvesting;
Burned and gay as he swaggers along,
With tales of a world where law is wrong,
Filling our village streets with a song
  That the old gods sing.

Our sullen farmsteads hear a voice
  That is fresh and young.
Our placid horses are ruled by shouts
  In an alien tongue.
Our vacant barns are heaped with gold,
But the harvest is over—the year is old,
The ways to the lumber camps unfold,
  And the song is sung.

The winter is slow on the bitter farm
  And the songs so few.
How should we feed our hungry dreams,
  What should we do
If we did not know that the summer's heat
Would bring the laugh and the dusty feet
From a glamorous land where sin is sweet
  And the songs are true!

KATAHDIN

By John Richards

Red headlines, yellow journals, gasoline,
  Impatient roar of cars that block the street,
A beggar with one leg, a powdered quean,
  Hurrying shop-girls with their pointed feet.

And all the while a thousand miles away,
  Katahdin's standing silent as a star,
His great stone heads warmed by the golden day,
  Gazing across the lakes that shine afar.

Shops where the foul air kills like poison gas,
  Jammed lifts that crazy bound from floor to floor,
The restless dead, tucked under grimy grass,
  Shiver and chatter to the subway's roar.

And all the while a thousand miles away,
  Katahdin's shouting to a storm-swept sky
Through trees and torrents, peaks and chimneys gray
  His old uproarious song of liberty.

JOHN DREW in the character of *Herald* spoke the following lines at the performance of "King Henry IV," which we treated in our issue of June 19:

PROLOGUE

By Brian Hooker

You know me well. I am the soul of things;
  I am Romance, keeper of creeds and crowns;
I am the pride of legendary kings,
  I am the laughter of immortal clowns.

I stand, a parable, before your eyes,
  Being one of yourselves in a strange dress:
Brave gentlemen, your brother in disguise;
  Fair ladies, by your favour—nothing less.

And the interpretation? Only this:
  As I am now, so were those others then
Most human persons, born to curse and kiss,
  Drink, laugh, desire—mere women, mortal men
Bidding good-tomorrow to our yesterday
  With our own natural wonder. . . .

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Now the Play.

THE *U. S. Navy Magazine* (San Diego, Calif.), calls attention to a "remarkable absence of poetry inspired by the airplane, air-mail, flying, or kindred subjects," and offers the following as a contribution. We may note that Edwin Markham in the New York *Times* has celebrated the feat of Richard Byrd:

THE BIRDMAN

By J. H. Sherlock

What hurry, fleeting bird-man?
  Your speed exceeds the wind.
No rival sets your dizzy pace
  Nor urges from behind.

As springs the lark from meadow
  A-thrill with morning song,
So your uncharted course forsakes
  The highway, town, and throng.

I ride with you in fancy
  As you flit and dip and toss,
To mimic on wing the soaring hawk,
  Or graceful albatross.

Thou fledgling of the years,
  No bird-like freedom plan
When commerce seeks your subtle wings
  For ethereal caravan,

Or Mars pre-empts your seat,
  And from cruel heights sends down
On defenseless ones death-laden bombs
  To wipe from earth a town.

Proud Mars and Mercury
  Proclaim you the gods' delight.
My spirit seems a freer thing
  For watching you take flight.

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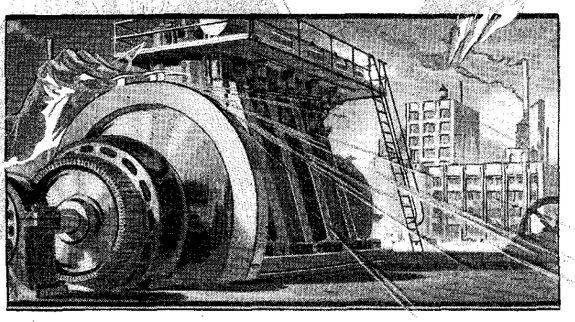
How insurance losses breed



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A few cases in point

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FILE 1925—An explosion of an air compressor blew out the side of the building of a porcelain and enameling factory—due to improper lubrication. Correct Gargoyle Lubricating Oil now prevents such accidents.

FILE 4321—The Public Service Commission of New York ordered Gargoyle Lubricating Oils used on certain machinery as a safety measure after frequent accidents had occurred in a subway construction.

At the request of the 10 largest liability insurance companies, their 550 supervising field engineers have been supplied with sets of Vacuum Oil Company's Technical Educational Papers for their guidance.

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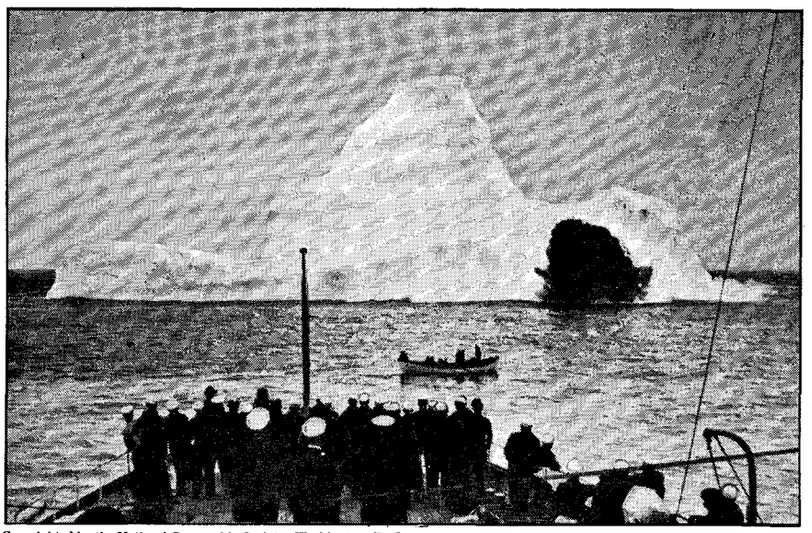
PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

ATTACKING ICEBERGS WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES



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GIVING HER A DOSE OF TNT

The smoke of the exploding mine is seen at the right. But will the explosion make a dent in the iceberg? "A column of water, a dark smudge, a fall of loose ice, and a slight tremor seemed to be the only results obtained," says our oceanographic authority.

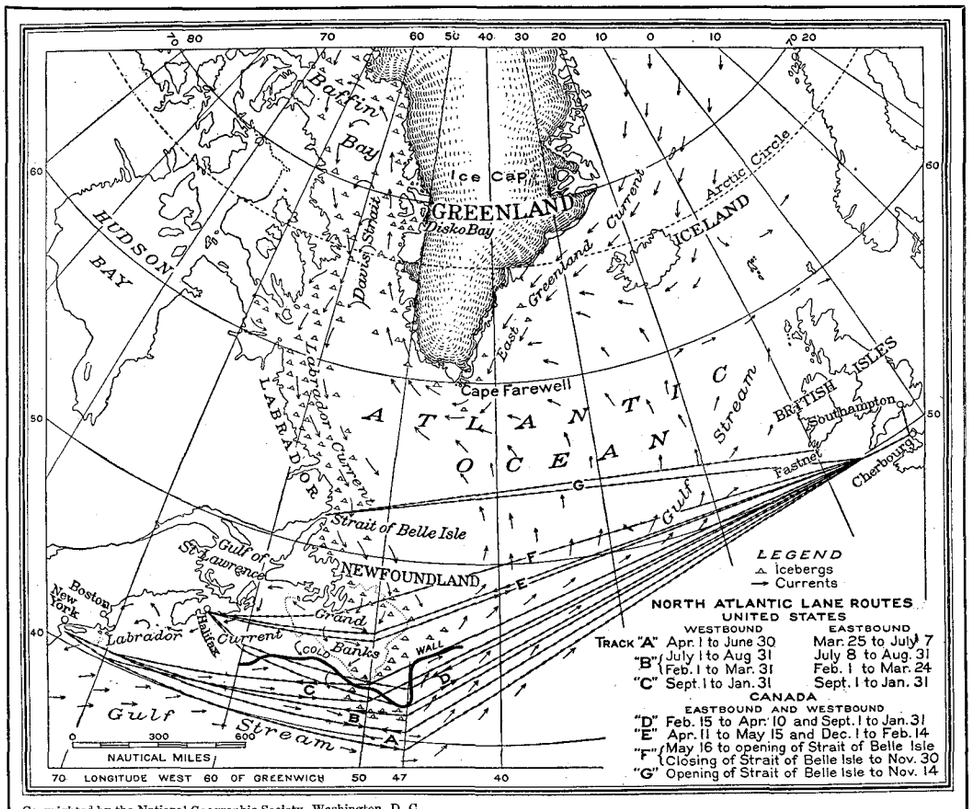
"NUMBER 14 HUGGED THE BANKS AND SAILED southward at the modest rate of twenty-one miles per day." From which it is evident that No. 14 was no speed-boat. Indeed, she wasn't a boat at all, nor had she been fashioned or launched by the hand of man. Not to keep the reader in suspense, No. 14 was an iceberg.

"All bergs that are potentially dangerous are numbered," explains Lieut.-Com. F. A. Zeusler, of the U. S. Coast Guard. As oceanographer of the Iceberg Patrol for the season of 1925, Mr. Zeusler witnessed some novel experiments in the attacking of those floating mountains with TNT and other high explosives, and also in applying the sonic depth-finder to the problem of locating icebergs. Writing of these and other experiences in the *National Geographic Magazine* for July, the Lieutenant-Commander arrives at the patrol's little adventure with No. 14, "a strapping giant of a million and a half tons," cited as "the largest that came into the steamer lanes last year." She was the third berg that the patrol tried to blow up that season, and her biography runs from May 26 to July 1. When first sighted No. 14 was "well north on the edge of the Banks." The patrol steamer *Modoc* left her for the time being to make a few days' reconnaissance to the North. After determining that there was only one more berg on the move from that quarter, she hurried south after No. 14, and "picked her up near the tail of the Banks on June 2. This time they knew they were approaching the Ice Queen before they could see her, "because of a white line reflected against the clouds of the horizon." Soon the lookout shouted "Ice ahead!" and "altho we were still more than twenty miles away, the topmost pinnacles could be seen, since No. 14 was 267 feet above the water." Reading on:

"As the ship approached in the calm sea and clear sky, the berg stood out shapely, fantastic, beautiful, and enormous in size. Closer view showed that it was drydock in shape, with two walls of uneven height. Both sides were 512 feet long—that is, the length of an average city block.

"One of the boys was all for towing it to Boston or New York and selling it to some ice concern. Indeed, its million and a half tons would supply New York's summer demand for two and a half months."

(*Continued on page 37*)



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WHERE THE OCEAN TRAFFIC COPS PRESERVE ORDER AND PROMOTE SAFETY

The iceberg danger zone in the North Atlantic is indicated by the ugly black line among the steamship lanes. "From March 1 to July 1 this dreary space of fog-bound ocean is patrolled by two vessels of the United States Coast Guard, with a third vessel in reserve." This work is done under a partnership arrangement among the principal maritime nations, which divide the expense among themselves.

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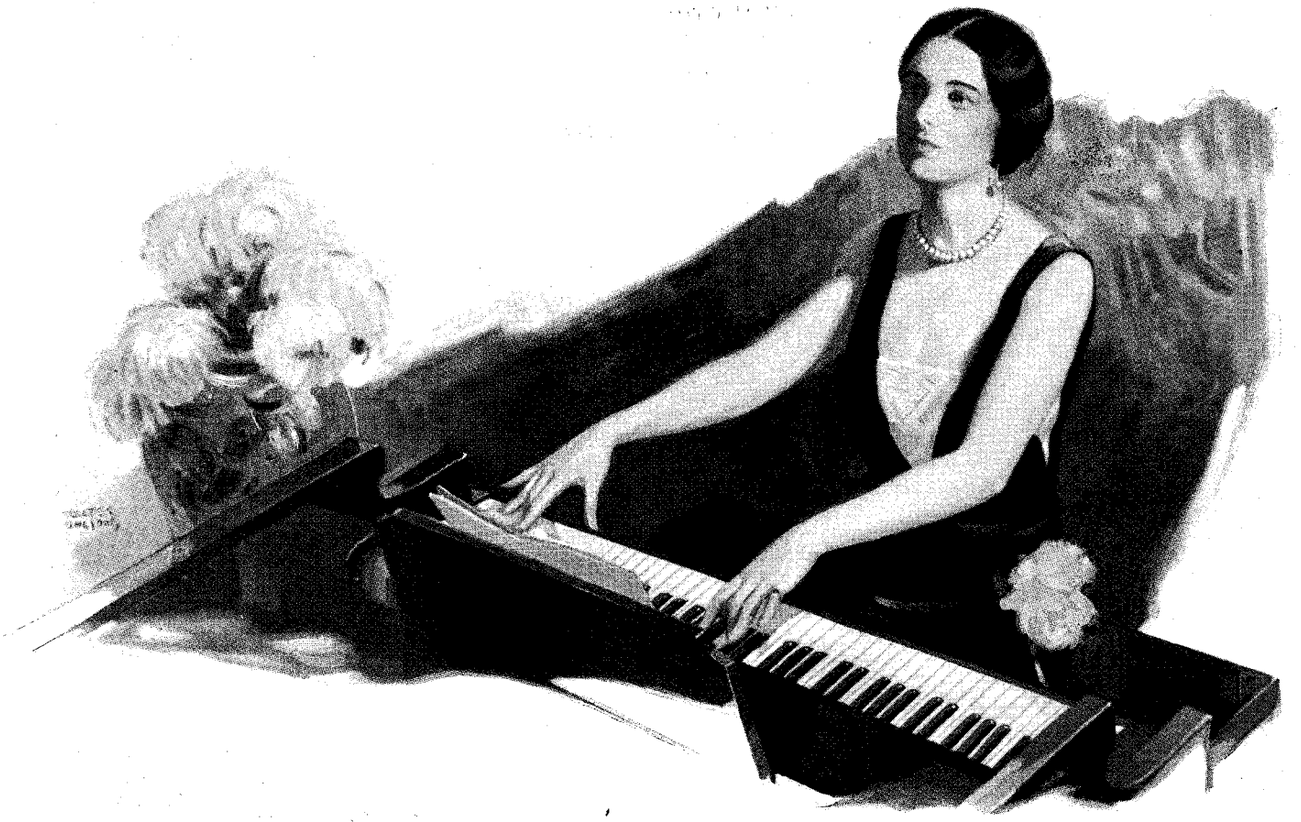


No coal shovel was ever made *to fit a woman's hand*

IT'S not only wrong for a woman to have to shovel coal, but it's expensive! For now that the benefits of oilomatic heat may be had, usually at no extra cost, coal shoveling is unprofitable, *no matter who does it!*

It follows then, that the longer you put off enjoying oilomatic heat, the more it actually costs you. Not in money alone, but in deferred comforts.

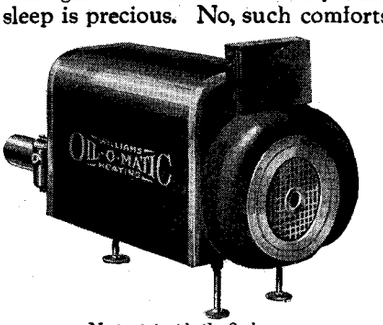
Even those whose costs do run slightly higher never go back to the old laborious method.

Comfort is beyond price

For solid comfort has no set price. Who will say just what constant, even heat is worth? Or what market value relief from all thought and care of the furnace has?

To be free to leave the house for any period means a great deal to some folks. But to have the curtains, rugs and walls stay clean is prized by every woman. To have comfortable rooms in the early fall and late spring is a treat too rare in the coal heated home.

What is more comfort-giving than waking on a bitter morning, to find every room just the right temperature! Particularly without having had someone jangle the furnace grates at dawn when every wink of sleep is precious. No, such comforts



No part inside the firebox

are not to be measured in terms of money. Yet Oil-O-Matic owners revel in them.

For houses of every size

Whether your house be of 35 rooms or 5, you may have oilomatic heat. In any type of good heating plant—steam, hot water or a warm air furnace.

The Underwriters' Laboratories list it as standard to burn fuel oil. This distinction may be due to the fact that Oil-O-Matic operates according to the four natural laws of oil combustion. And no part is inside the firebox. For seven years it has proved the soundness of these principles.

The character of the local oilomatician is further assurance of uninterrupted service. He is a graduate of the Williams Institute of Heat Research, trained in all the phases of oil heat and applied heating.

A very small payment down puts oilomatic heat in your home. The balance may be spread over a whole year if you prefer.

Valuable book sent free

The coupon below brings you a copy of our newest edition of "Heating Homes With Oil" with plan for ideal arrangement of basement space.

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NOW—Lovely Room Effects such as the can be Secured Very Economicall

"IT'S a mistake to imagine that it costs a mint of money to apply the right principles of home furnishing," says Anne Lewis Pierce, the well-known household adviser. "For beautiful effects depend largely on color and arrangement. And you can find no end of materials and house furnishings of low price that are delightful in color and design."

Encouraging words for women who must be their own decorators! And they apply not only to small things, for now even rugs of truly artistic design can be purchased for very little money.

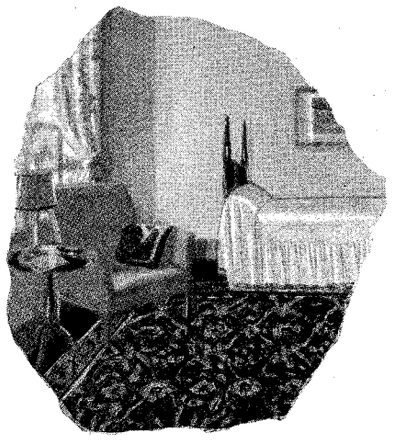
Nothing does more to renew the charm of your rooms than new floor-covering. Why not call upon Congoleum *Gold Seal* Art-Rugs to freshen and brighten up your home?

The latest offerings in Congoleum Art-Rug patterns are the pick of hundreds of creations by fan rug designers. Elaborate, colc designs side by side with n conventional effects. Fascina Oriental motifs that truly ref old-world artistry; bright, fl designs as fresh and cheerful a summer morning; tile figu as neat as a new pin—there appropriate patterns and colori for every room in the house.

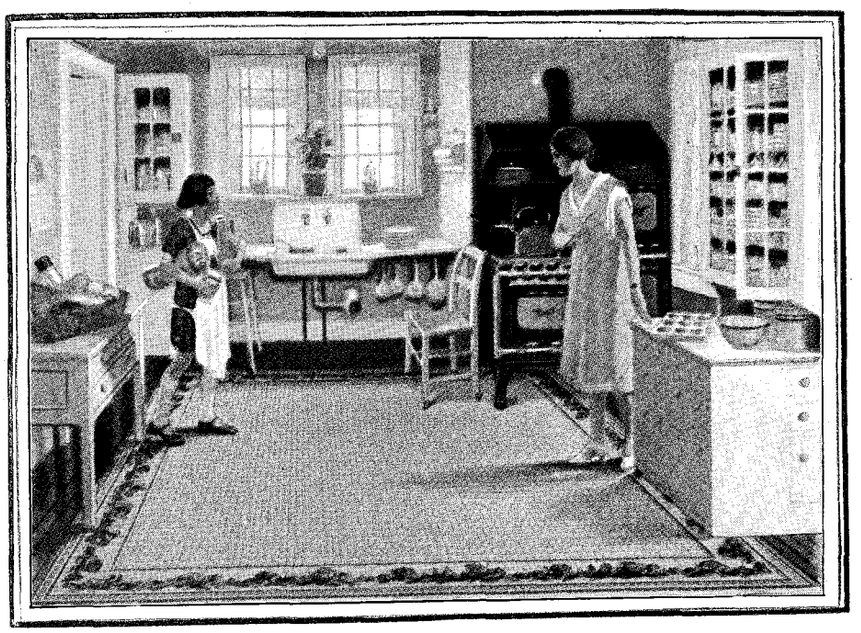
And there's no denying that easily cleaned surface of th colorful, durable rugs keys in p fectly with the present-day spi of spic-and-span home furnishi

Moreover the convenience, t labor-saving advantages of waterproof, sanitary Congoleum *Gold Seal* Rugs are a godsend to women who do their own housework.

A SUNNY BEDROOM will take on an atmosphere of comfort and dignity with this deep blue Congoleum Rug, blue cushions, sunny walls and sash curtains, with overdrapes of figured chintz, and a "sleepy hollow chair" of cranberry red.

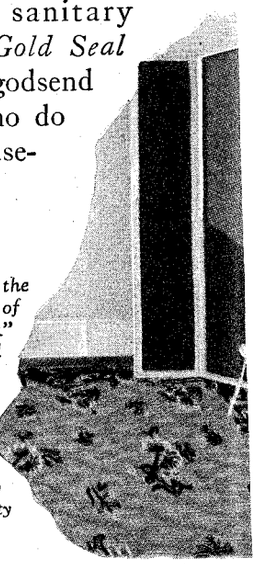


The rug shown is the "CAPRI" Design, Congoleum Art-Rug No. 534.



WHAT could be more appropriate for the floor of this attractive kitchen than the tidy "HOLLAND" design shown? The spic-and-span note is carried out perfectly by the neat blue and white Dutch Tile pattern, and the quaint windmill, landscape border adds just the desired "unusual" touch. It's Congoleum Gold Seal Rug No. 594.

THE screen picks up the blue note in the border of the interesting "KASHMIR" Congoleum pattern and emphasizes it just enough to give unity to this attractive corner. The chintz curtains take advantage of the mulberry red in the rug to add an harmonious gaiety to the scene!



The pattern shown a Gold Seal Art-

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GOLD SEAL AR

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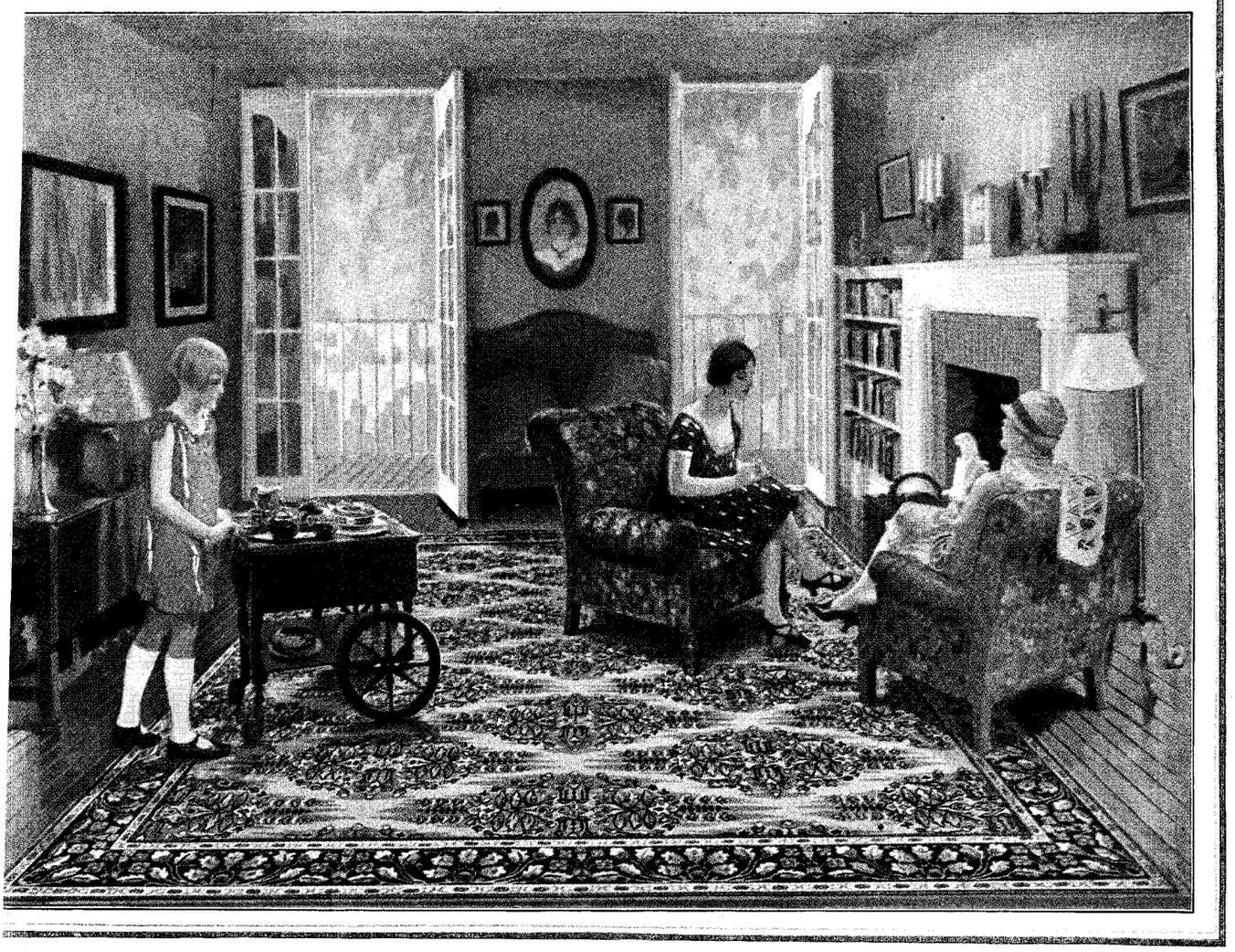

Look for the Gold Seal on the Rugs you buy!

THE Gold Seal pasted on every genuine *Gold Seal* Art-Rug stands for quality, safety and guaranteed satisfaction! This Gold Seal (shown to the right) is the sign by which you make sure that you are getting the rugs whose quality has won the public's confidence through nearly fifteen years of satisfactory service.

That is why it pays to look for the Gold Seal on the rugs you buy—why it pays to insist on genuine Congoleum Gold Seal patterns. For when you get the artistic patterns that masters of rug-design have created exclusively for Congoleum Gold Seal Art-Rugs, you also get *Gold Seal* durability and value.

ABOVE is shown the "LADIK" Design, Gold Seal Rug, No. 592—a gorgeous Oriental motif in rich colorings. Simple draperies and upholstery, and walls in plain colors are called for.

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n

LEUM
RUGS

FREE — Wouldn't you like to read what a woman who is an authority on household management—a woman who writes in a friendly, sensible way—advises in the way of home beautifying? *Anne Lewis Pierce* has written "*Color Magic in the Home*" for the thousands of women who are anxious to beautify their homes inexpensively. A line to Congoleum-Nairn Inc., 1421 Chestnut Street, will bring you a free copy.

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BEAUTIFUL floors, essential to a pleasing interior, now are easily had through the Johnson Wax treatment. Quickly, inexpensively, with no hard work, this cleans, sanitates and polishes at one simple operation. It is ideal for *every* floor!

Wood, linoleum, tile, marble or composition floors, however finished — whether with varnish, shellac, wax or paint—are lightly filmed with Johnson's Wax. Then the Electric Polisher is guided over them. You will be amazed at the wonderful improvement—and at the speed of it! Like magic the Electric Polisher creates a gleaming, deep-burnished lustre which glorifies, protects and preserves the original finish.

Floors thus treated impart to rooms that coveted aspect of immaculate, well-kept beauty. Costly refinishing is not needed. And dust is kept down out of the air.

JOHNSON'S POLISHING WAX

PASTE *or* LIQUID ~ CLEANS, POLISHES, PRESERVES ALL FLOORS

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Neighborhood stores, or your painter, can rent you a Johnson Electric Floor Polisher for $2.00 a day. With it floors and linoleum are wax-polished in a tenth the time hand-work can do it. The electrically-produced polish is far more bright, uniform and brilliant. Operating the Electric Polisher requires no effort. It reaches under desks and other low-built furniture.

Telephone NOW and make an appointment to rent this labor-saving machine for a day. Or, you can purchase a Johnson Electric Floor Polisher for $42.50 (in Canada $48.50). With each polisher is given FREE a half-gal. ($2.40) of Liquid Wax and a $1.50 Lamb's-wool Wax Mop.

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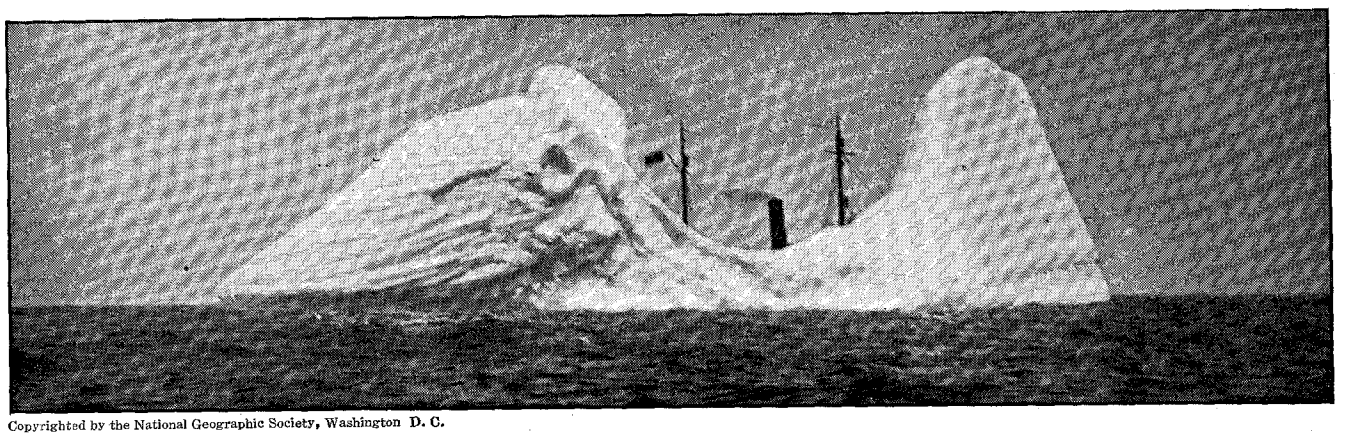

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A BERG OF THE "DRY DOCK" TYPE WHICH HAS RECENTLY CAPSIZED

The fact that the whole upper portion of this white lady is water-washed proves to the iceberg expert that she has turned turtle. We are invited to note "the ice sloughing off the left-hand end." A good idea of this berg's size is furnished by the masts and funnel of a patrol steamer just beyond it, and it is easy to imagine what would happen to a vessel running into it.

(*Continued from page 32*)

And here the writer gives us some "Leaves from the Diary of a Big Berg":

"June 3. No. 14 heading right for the tail of the Banks. We hope she will ground because that will end our troubles.

"June 4. A heavy fog shut down, concealing our ward.

"June 5 and 6. The same. We estimate her drift, take a position five miles south, and shout to the world by radio that ice is north of us; take warning!

"June 7. At 5:20 A. M. the fog lifts; sight No. 14 about seven miles away. The berg looks the same until we approach, and then, without warning, the highest wall topples in with a crash that would awake the dead. It leaves a natural bridge across the 'dry dock.' No. 14 has moved sixty miles south and west. To-day we are witnessing the beginning of the end.

"June 8. No. 14 is now in 42 degrees water, whose warmth is undermining the berg's constitution. Learn this by watching the tilt of the water-lines.

"June 9. We decide to take a hand in the destruction of No. 14. First we explode mines on a tongue and then under water, as we did with the second berg, but with even less effect. Then we decide to try to dig a hole with four charges placed on a smooth water-polished shelf forty feet wide terminating in a cliff 200 feet high.

"The berg is boarded with some difficulty, since the shelf has rounded edges. Without spiked shoes it would be next to impossible to climb on. Once aboard, steps are cut in the ice.

"The four explosions enable us to sink the last charge in a hole fifteen feet deep and twenty feet across. Ice is tamped in over the charge, but the explosion only serves to paint a black smudge 100 feet wide, the whole height of the ice-cliff.

"The black banner serves as a handy identification mark. It is difficult to appreciate how resistant this ice is.

"Only one-half the length of a six-pounder projectile will penetrate into the ice when the shot is fired at 150 yards.

"June 10. It is raining to-day and beautiful bridal-veil falls whisk off the cliffs of No. 14.

"June 12. There is a heavy fall of about 20,000 tons of ice from the higher cliff. Perhaps this is a result of our blasting. No. 14 is now about 180 feet high and 450 feet long.

"June 14 to 16. The berg teeters on the 'cold wall.' Finally it veers northeast into colder water. If it had crossed the 'line' it would have disappeared in about eight days. No. 14 saves itself from going directly into the steamer lane, which is very close here.

"We stand by all night playing our search-light on the berg, because vessels are passing very close—some within half a mile.

"June 19. No. 14 is having the fight of her life to-day. A strong southerly gale hits her. Heavy seas bombard the berg, throwing spray more than 100 feet in the air. We can hear the roar three-quarters of a mile away.

"June 20. The storm has done far more damage than man's mines. No. 14 has lost both ends and much of her superstructure. She is now 250 feet long and 90 feet high.

"June 24. The grave is opening for No. 14. One whole wall falls off. Her glorious cliffs are now gone, indeed, for the remaining side is tilted and awash. The water is 52 degrees. The Gulf Stream is getting in its work.

"June 30. No. 14 shows up a lump the size of two office desks.

"July 1. Six o'clock. No. 14 has gone where all good icebergs go. The Gulf Stream has avenged the *Titanic*."

PAY TO O. HENRY, FOR ONE STORY, $17

SO PERFECT WAS THE PENMANSHIP of the manuscript that it was "like copper-plate." The editorial eye sought it with refreshment, and "it was a diversion and relief to read it, after so many typed scripts." Charles Hanson Towne, who came across that particular contribution in the mail, assures us that he "never saw so bold and legible a hand"; and he laments that he does not now possess the manuscript. "So much that is valuable is lost in printers' offices; and how was I to realize then what a really great writer I had come across—how he would one day be considered one of the world's finest story writers?" Mr. Towne took the manuscript, "after emitting a loud whoop," to the editor, Mr. Grissom. This was in the office of the old, original *Smart Set*, of which all but the name has passed away. Mr. Towne was emphatic. "If you don't take this, I resign!" he proclaimed, and "literally forced" Editor Grissom to read it, standing behind his desk as he did so—the story was only seventeen hundred words in length. Grissom's judgment corroborated that of his subordinate, and he instructed Towne to "make out a voucher, please, at our regular rate." Their regular rate was a cent a word, so Towne wrote on a blue slip for the cashier:

"Pay Sydney Porter (O. Henry) for a story entitled "By Proxy," seventeen dollars ($17)."

This climax, which almost suggests the "tag" of an O. Henry story, gives a fillip to Mr. Towne's lively article, "Behind the Scenes with Author and Editor," in the July *International Book Review*. At a later time, after he had become editor of the same magazine, a story was put before him, "for some reason," which all the staff readers had greeted with thumbs down; "yet there was something in it which caused it to be sent up to my desk." And Mr. Towne liked it—liked it so thoroughly that he "bought it over the heads of our subeditors." The name of the writer, he relates, was totally unknown to any of them; but after it appeared in print, "we received a letter from a reader, stating that she had read it three years before in *The Atlantic Monthly*." The charge of plagiarism, adds Mr. Towne, was "only too true." These things "often happen," and he only recalls the incident "to show that editors *do* read and carefully consider the work of authors who have not yet arrived." But "in our eagerness to help them, sometimes we are trapt by a scoundrel. Our gentle critics never know of these experiences. No wonder that editors ask for credentials nowadays when a brilliant new name comes before them!" And here is an anecdote of plagiarism with a humorous twist:

I recall a poem that came in the mail one day. I read it, thinking how strangely familiar it was to me; and then I realized that it was one of my own, published several years previously. I wrote the young lady who had the effrontery to sign it, and told her that I admired not only her handwriting, but her exquisite taste; but I regretted that nothing of mine could appear in our

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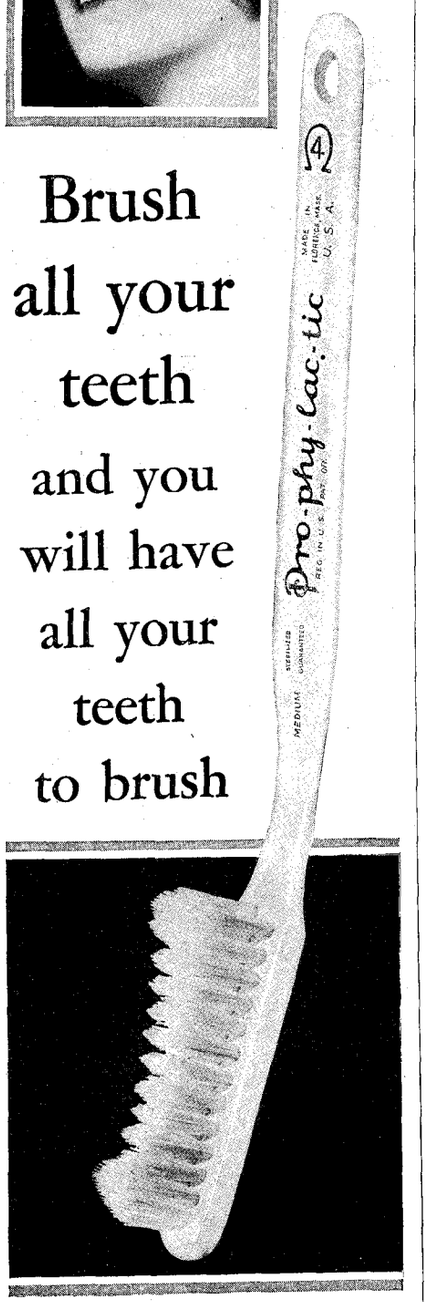
Brush all your teeth and you will have all your teeth to brush



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

periodical, even tho it was over her delicate signature.

A short story of Kipling's once passed every reader, before a certain editor recognized it. It was signed "James Phillips," and had been rashly copied by a naive plagiarist, who hoped to receive a substantial check. One of Ellen Glasgow's entire novels was once transcribed by a man in the South, and forwarded to a book publisher. Contracts were about to be drawn up, for, of course, the readers saw the high quality of the manuscript, when some one discovered the fraud.

It is greatly to the credit of a trained writer like Lloyd Osbourne that one of his stories, thirty-five hundred words in length, was filched, and cut to three thousand words in order to conform to the requirements of a certain prize contest. The slashes made in his text completely ruined the tale, proving that emendations in his copy were impossible. . . . The story had to be the length Mr. Osbourne made it.

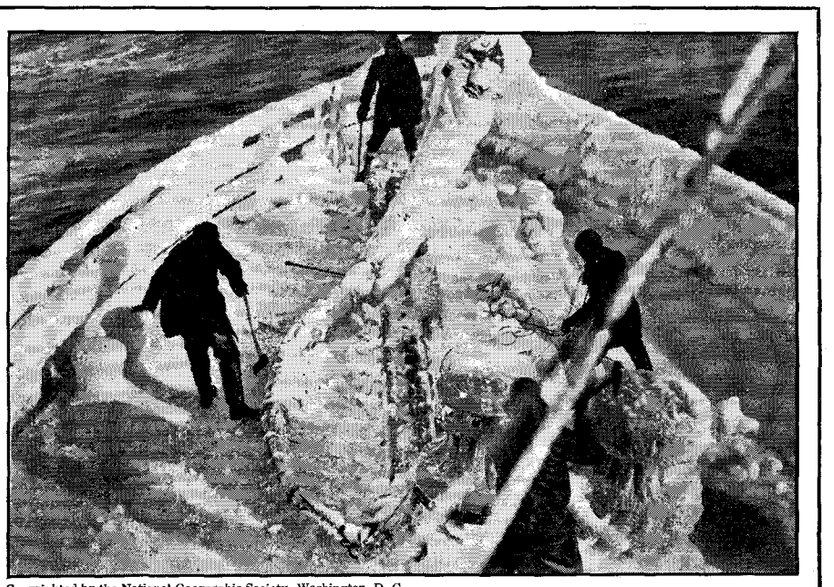
It is a curious thing how few writers really like the act of writing. George Barr McCutcheon once told me that he did—but he is the only one who ever said so. And even he has temperamental methods of work—most authors, by the way, pursue some method in the day's job. They know that unless they plan a schedule they accomplish little. For writing, like editing, is something to be mapped out. Mr. McCutcheon can write best in the afternoons, and I have seen him in the act of composition with a roomful of people chattering around him. He seems able to project himself into a world of his own, where he remains quite alone and aloof, for all the noises in his immediate vicinity. This is all the more remarkable when one remembers that most of his work is highly imaginative. I don't believe that Mr. McCutcheon could always work in this peculiar way; but, like any ex-newspaper man, he has the faculty of remaining undistracted while tongues wag.

In contrast to his method, Booth Tarkington must shut himself in a room, and almost hermetically seal the door before he can get down to the solemn business of composition. He has a large plain board, like that which draftsmen use, and beside it his wife places innumerable lead-pencils, beautifully sharpened. Mr. Tarkington frequently breaks these, and must have plenty from which to select in an emergency. He is protected from all telephone messages while at work; and when the day's job is done his secretary collects his rather illegible manuscript and types it, so that he may go over it the next morning.

It is heartening to know that an author like Gertrude Atherton, who diligently uses a typewriter, dislikes getting down to her work. She told me once that sometimes she reads every line in the morning newspaper, including the advertisements, dallying over her tea, doing anything to postpone the three or four hours she daily spends at her desk. But once there, all the king's horses can't tear her away. Once absorbed in her story, she remains buried in it, and the world is well lost. Often she can accomplish as much as two thousand words a day—a remarkable output.

Julian Street, on the contrary, can get little done each day. He, too, uses the typewriter; but his first draft is recast many times before he is satisfied with his copy; and later, in proof, he makes innumerable changes. When he was doing his delightful "After Thirty" stories, I asked Mrs. Street how he was coming along. "Oh, he's writing his after-thirty words a day," she laughed. But they are generally the right words, in the final analysis, and Mr. Street finds that it pays to be meticulous. The miracle is that his fiction seems to have rushed out on paper with all the spontaneity of an inspired poem. There is not the slightest evidence of painstaking remolding; yet I have known him to change a single sentence as much as twenty times. Some one once said that easy writing makes hard reading. Mr. Street seems to have reversed the phrase.

The great problem of where to write—



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CHASING ICEBERGS IS CHILLY WORK

Early in the season, above latitude 48° north, one needs one's ear-muffs, not to mention red flannel "undies." Here we see the muffled-up men of the *Modoc* hewing her deck free of ice. (See the article "Attacking Icebergs with High Explosives," on earlier pages.)

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The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.

IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS

Coca-Cola's popularity rests upon the free consent of the thirsty. A drink of natural flavors, its purity and wholesomeness is sought for 7 million times a day.

IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS — 7 MILLION A DAY

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whether in domestic surroundings or in some remote refuge—is dealt with in this passage:

A great many authors have found a solution of their difficulties, when they could not achieve the solitude so essential to them, in renting an office away from their homes. Thither they go, just like a business man to his sky-scraper. Mary Roberts Rinehart does it. No name is on the door—in order not to encourage insurance agents and pedlers. There are no distractions. Everything is done in an orderly manner; and here is a lesson for the unregenerate beginner, who imagines that all professionals are haphazard in their hours of work, and in the manner in which they accomplish it.

Rebecca West finds the impersonality of a hotel room favorable to writing. There, she says, the lack of her own belongings is a relief, and she feels no responsibility, no sudden desire, in moments of meditation, to get up and dust books, or rearrange furniture.

There is the story of James Whitcomb Riley, who was once presented to a charming lady at a tea-party. "Oh," she exclaimed. "It must be wonderful to be a poet. I hear that you get a dollar a word." Whereupon the Hoosier, with a smile, answered: "Yes, my dear lady; but there are so many days when one can't write a single word!"

But the habit of work—that counts and helps. Few writers know that mysterious and elusive thing called inspiration. What little of it comes to them, appears after hours of painful struggle; and it must be remembered that the profession of the author is the loneliest there is. An artist has his model, an actor his audience, even a minister his congregation; but the writer must create entirely remote from other human beings. Yet that, too, has its supreme advantages, as any one with imagination will admit.

The tragedy of the masterpieces that are born to blush unseen because they fail to capture the editorial fancy is hinted at in one passage of Mr. Towne's article, but he evidently does not take that possibility very seriously. An editor himself—and a successful one—he appears willing to "stand pat" on the editorial point of view:

It is only what the editor accepts that the public knows about. I think if the layman could see the number—and quality—of the rejected manuscripts, he would have a better idea of editorial problems. As a rule, we take the best that is offered to us. If magazines are not as good as they should be, the fault lies with authors, not editors.

We continued, over a number of years, to receive much excellent unsolicited material at *The Smart Set*. I was made editor-in-chief about two or three years after Arthur Grissom's death, as Dana had left our staff; and I continued with the magazine for seven years altogether. Then I was greeted by an envoy of Theodore Dreiser one day at the Fifth Avenue office, and asked if I would consider coming to the Butterick publications as fiction editor. Mr. Dreiser had recently taken charge of *The Delineator*; and as I had read his novel, "Sister Carrie," and had the highest regard for his literary ideals, I went down to see him.

I found Mr. Dreiser at a huge desk on the twelfth floor of the Butterick Building, down at Spring and Macdougal streets. He looked the last person in the world to edit a woman's periodical. His bulk loomed large, as he peered at me through thick-lensed glasses; and as he talked he drew out a handkerchief, and folded it in little creases again and again, accordion-like. When it was fluted to the end, he pulled it back straight with one energetic gesture, and began all over again. I think he must have accomplished this strange trick a dozen times in the course of our conversation, and I was fascinated with the process. His was a dominating personality, and I liked his directness, his undoubted executive ability. People moved in and out of his presence, and he settled the problems they presented to him in the briefest possible language. He never quibbled; his mind was made up almost immediately. I decided to join his staff.

The writer testifies that Dreiser worked incessantly. "Indeed," says Mr. Towne, "I have always discovered that no one who makes a reputation has anything of the sluggard in him. I was used to dynamos, having been first trained by one, and Dreiser was simply another in that great literary factory, shop, or whatever one wishes to call a busy, throbbing editorial room." And he tells us further:

Every department of the organization was under the control of Mr. Dreiser. Not a detail escaped his vigilant eye. He O.K.'d every manuscript that we accepted—read them all, in fact, and continually gave out ideas to the entire staff, and saw that they bore fruit. And yet he was finding time—it seems unbelievable—to write a little each evening on another novel. It was "Jennie Gerhardt," which I think by far his finest book. Knowing, as I do, the circumstances under which it was being composed, I marveled more than ever at Dreiser's energy, linked with his creative genius. He set a pace for us all, and my frequent walks up-town with him were an inspiration to me.

He loved the Italian quarter in which the Butterick Building was situated—every ash-can, every vendor's cart, every weeping baby was the material for him, as it was for O. Henry, for an unwritten story. His eye took in the whole glowing panorama around him; he was alert at every step, avid of life, eager as a boy to learn what it all meant—this monstrous city in which we all were toiling and wondering and blundering and laughing and weeping at the same time. I felt his greatness. I knew a man with his gifts as a writer would not always remain an editor, dispensing ideas which he could so much better utilize himself. In conferences he sat like a Buddha at the head of the long table, saying little, but listening a great deal. He was swift to praise, and slow to chide; but when he spoke it was with the voice of authority. He liked his power, but he did not overstep it. Telephones jangled around him, but he remained undismayed. Yet sometimes I would catch him looking out of his high window, and I knew he must be dreaming of other worlds to conquer. He must have had in his mind, then, the trilogy of novels which he afterward wrote; and when he saw the great liners coming in or going out, I knew he was probably thinking of the Europe he had never then visited—which he was to visit, and write of so well in his "A Traveler at Forty."

That Mr. Dreiser, altho so often criticized for ponderous complexities of style, has a keen admiration for lucid and beautiful writing, is apparent from his attitude toward the work of Richard Le Gallienne. As we read on:

He became interested in Ludwig Lewisohn, some of whose stories I had used in *The Smart Set*, and because of Dreiser's connecting with a book-publishing house—his connections were multifarious—he asked Lewisohn to write a book, and he was instrumental, of course, in getting it published for him. He liked Richard Le Gallienne, too, and knew that the beauty of his style would not be above the heads of our readers. We prevailed upon the poet to take a walking trip through New York State and write of it in a delightful series of essays called "October Vagabonds," and Dreiser, reading that perfect manuscript, would exclaim, "Yes, he knows how to write—he knows; and so few do."

Always catholic in his tastes, Dreiser eagerly hailed new authors, and was never too busy to talk with one who dropt in. He had had such a struggle himself in his earlier days that he was patiently sympathetic with beginners; he knew the long, arduous road, the perilous journey the literary man takes when he starts out with a wild hope in his heart. He had known poverty and hunger, of which he, himself, has told in one of his volumes; and he had a supreme pity for the poor. There was no type of human being in whom he was not definitely interested.

I have never known any one with a more consuming curiosity about life. He was always searching, probing, thinking, delving down for facts, yet acutely conscious that one seldom achieved what one was after. And there was an undercurrent of sadness in the man, tho never any bitterness. He hated pretense; he loved intellectual integrity. And he could spot either at once.

Other articles in the July *International Book Review* are the following, most of them illustrated:

"Clearing up the Mystery of Edgar Allan Poe," Brander Matthews; "Some New Poe Portraits," Armistead C. Gordon, Jr.; "Historic Rogues in a New Dress," Harry Salpeter; "How America Won Leadership in Finance," Edwin L. Shuman; "Those Who Think They Think Are 'Thobbers,'" Richard Le Gallienne; "Sinclair Lewis Takes a Holiday in Canada," William Lyon Phelps; "Sunless Bohemia and the Great Open Spaces," Willard King Bradley; "Mrs. Siddons and the Lovesick Goethe," John W. Crawford; "Nogales Bey's Adventures with the Turks," Earl Hanson; "Two Showmen Tell a Few Secrets," Jim Tully; "Teaching Young People to Love Books," Virginia Church; "The Cream of Jewish Humor," Anzia Yezierska; Editorial: Balloting for "Best Books"; "Arrows in the Air," Mr. Smith; "Gleaning Romance from Pioneer Days," Stephen Cole; "When America Was Younger," Charles Willis Thompson; "The Story of Christianity Through the Ages," Joseph Fort Newton, D.D.; "Before the Radio and Movie Came," Henry B. Fuller; "Touring in Odd Corners of Old England," Keith Hutchison; "The Tragedy of Chekhov," John Cournos; "What Napoleon Read at St. Helena," John W. Harrington; "Conan Doyle Writes a Novel of Spiritism," Louise Maunsell Field; "Lord Morley, Politician and Man of Letters," Gerald Hewes Carson; "Mr. Beebe Fishes up Romance from the Deep," Stanton A. Coblentz; "A Close-up of Books and Authors," "Books Talked about in Literary Europe," "New Books for Boys and Girls," Mary Graham Bonner; "Civilization on the Down Grade," Stuart Carlton; "In this Month's Fiction Library," "Snapshots of the Literary World," "Important Books of the Month," "Literary Question Box."

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"SOMETHING IS HAPPENING IN THE AUTOMOTIVE WORLD"

ALMOST A YEAR AGO the industry began to say: "Something is happening in the automotive world".

The public had found itself suddenly presented with a car that fulfilled beyond all expectations its conception of what a car should be and what a car should do.

It was powerful. It performed with dash and spirit. It was at home in any traffic. It was easy to drive and easy to park. It was beautiful. It offered comfort and luxury .... yet its price was low.

Immediately great interest focused upon this car. Day by day that interest grew more and more intense. It doubled and redoubled as the weeks and months rolled by. On thoroughfare and highway this car asked no favors, feared no road.

Then, when endurance took first place among its proved qualities, in the hands of thousands of owners—the final proof of excellence was established.

Today public preference stands at a new peak of enthusiasm for the car that won its place by right of merit.

This public preference confirms the fact that something, indeed, was happening a year ago.

With the greatest year in Oldsmobile history now a highlight in the history of the industry itself; with thousands of owners lavishing their praise upon this car; with a record of performance and stamina established ....

Now what was happening may be freely told:

, , ,

GENERAL MOTORS was mustering new hearts and heads and hands to the service of Oldsmobile. A new staff of leaders was taking command.

From distinguished service, in all phases of the industry, they came, bringing with them a new appreciation of public wants and needs, a new will to serve, new pride, new vigor and new skill.

They shared a common vision, cherished a common aim, held firm to a common purpose which they determined to achieve.

And with Oldsmobile each man recognized the opportunity to achieve that common purpose. Shoulder to shoulder with him stood others just as earnest, just as capable as he. At their absolute command were the envied facilities and veteran craftsmen of one of the pioneer manufacturers of the automobile world. Back of all this, at their disposal, lay the vast resources of General Motors.

Seizing these facilities, they bent to their task with a will.

United in their purpose they dedicated to its achievement, not only heads and hands, but hearts . . . their whole-souled ambition to perform a public service, to fulfill a public need.

How well they succeeded, everyone now knows.

Why they succeeded is this:

, , ,

DEEP-ROOTED in the mind of every man who plans or builds or tests Oldsmobile is the unwavering determination that his knowledge and skill and resources shall render constant service ....

. . that the American family may have, at a moderate investment, a car that gratifies their finer tastes as well as satisfies their every need ....

. . that Oldsmobile shall not be wanting in a single essential factor that contributes to performance, comfort, beauty or long life ....

. . that in the design, material and manufacture of every detail the strictest standards shall be rigidly maintained ....

. . that their boundless resources and matchless facilities shall be utilized to the utmost to provide these qualities at the lowest possible cost ....

This is more than a purpose; it is a creed.

It is accepted as a trust, with the firm determination that nothing shall ever deflect the loyalty of Oldsmobile from this ideal.

This—our steadfast pledge—is your firm assurance.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS , , LANSING, MICHIGAN

OLDSMOBILE SIX

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

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BOY SOLDIERS WHO BARRED PILSUDSKI

THE CADETS OF POLAND'S WEST POINT advanced on the double quick with fixt bayonets. 'Twas a great, an unforgetable occasion for these martial young gentlemen. In the midst of their studies they were suddenly called upon to play a grown-up military rôle in an imbroglio which would undoubtedly be historic and might possibly become sanguinary. Boyish eyes flashed, and boyish hearts beat high under natty cadet tunics. The constitutional government of their country was threatened. It happened that they had been for two days on the suburban side of the Vistula from Warsaw, for military exercises, while Marshal Pilsudski was preparing for the final stroke of his *putsch*. Escorted by the 7th Lancers, which had joined his standard, Pilsudski had placed a guard at the Poniatowski Bridge and sent word across to the Belvedere, "calling President Wojciechowski to parley." It was at this juncture that the Colonel commanding the cadets decided to take a desperate chance to get his boys back into the capital. Approaching the bridge by a devious route and seeing only a few of Pilsudski's guard, all with their heads turned toward Warsaw, "he ordered the cadets to force the bridge if necessary." And so it happened that the veteran Lancers were startled by a column of uniformed youngsters sweeping past them with fixt bayonets, trotting at the double quick, doubtless with flushed faces and gripping their weapons with tight fists. As the tale is told by Arno Dosch-Fleurot in the New York *World*, "they got over without a shot being fired and, meeting President Wojciechowski on the far end, drew up as a guard behind him as he went forward with his military aid and one of the cadets toward the center of the bridge." That lone cadet, "still with fixt bayonet," was highly favored by whatever fate sets the stage for historic encounters. One can imagine him telling his grandchildren all about it when the century grows a little older. What happened, according to the *World* correspondent, was this:

THE MASTER OF POLAND AND HIS TYRANTS

Like many dominating characters who have been dominated by the females of their households, Marshal Joseph Pilsudski is said to be the devoted servitor of these rulers—his daughters.

Pilsudski came out to meet them. Immediately he demanded that the President dissolve the Witos Cabinet, just formed. The President remonstrated both at the demand and the armed demonstration. He ordered Pilsudski to withdraw his troops, to return to Rembertow and consider himself under arrest.

Pilsudski started back.

"Do you mean to resist me?" he asked.

"Within my power," replied the President.

Pilsudski made a gesture of impatience and the cadet lowered his bayonet.

Pilsudski looked at the lad astonished.

"You miserable little scrap of a kid," he said, "you are not actually aiming your popgun at your Marshal?"

Pointing to the boy's shoulder straps, which bore the initials J. P., he added: "Why, you are in my own school, wearing my own initials." The boy did not budge.

Pilsudski then turned to the President's aid.

"And you, too," using the familiar second personal singular, "with my military medal on your breast, do you turn your sword against me?"

The officer stept back, with his hand on the hilt of his sword, and remained in this position during the rest of the interview. The President repeated his order to the Marshal to leave the city. Pilsudski's only reply was,

"Am I to be forced to take the city?"

The President drove back to Warsaw and was met at the corner of the first street, the Novy Swiat, by the Premier and his Ministers. They said the 36th Infantry guarding the Zamek Bridge had gone over to Pilsudski, so they had abandoned the Council of Ministers in the Radziwill Palace.

The cadets deployed on the Poniatowski Bridge while Premier Witos explained. As they talked the crack of rifles, then the whir of a machine-gun came from the other side of the town. Witos explained Pilsudski's troops must be entering the city resisted by a battalion from the 30th Infantry before the Zamek. The other two battalions of the 30th Infantry were in the Citadel. Witos did not know it, but those other two battalions were only waiting to surrender to Pilsudski.

The only faithful battalion, however, held up the Pilsudski troops an hour until a regiment of cavalry came streaming across the bridge. It was the 1st Light Cavalry, barracked fifty miles from Warsaw. Its commander, one of Pilsudski's legionaries, who was in the plot, had arrived with his troops in four hours at a hard trot.

The lone battalion of the 30th Infantry withdrew across the city, leaving in Pilsudski's hands the whole city. With 20 dead and 30 wounded Pilsudski held the Citadel with its munitions and rations, the ministries, the general staff, the post-office, telephone and telegraph. The cadets on the Poniatowski Bridge had to abandon it.

And what do you suppose was the only complaint uttered by the unlucky President, "as his little crowd skirted the edge of the city afoot in the hot sun"? (Let history dip its pen in the ink!) He said, according to Mr. Dosch-Fleurot:

"I wish I had changed my winter underclothes."

Strangely enough, that same Wojciechowski, whom Pilsudski has forced to resign the Presidency of Poland, once lived with Pilsudski in London's Whitechapel, an exiled revolutionist picking up a poor living as a printer. That was soon after the days of the Russo-Japanese war, during which Pilsudski made an unsuccessful attempt to persuade the Japanese Government to back him in raising a Polish army to advance on St. Petersburg. The *World* correspondent says of him:

Pilsudski is not an able commander because the sight of troops goes to his head like strong drink. He becomes exalted at the mere passing of soldiers. The little group of Rembertow was enough to stir him to action.

He did not intend to fight when he brought them rumbling down the cobble road to Warsaw. He did not really stop to think whether he would have to fight or not, but his inner feelings were that he, First Marshal of Poland, need only make a military demonstration in Warsaw, and every one, including the President of the Republic, would welcome him and raise him to power.

Romantic idea. But then Pilsudski is a romanticist. Also remember his life. For thirty years he conspired for the freedom of Poland. To himself, as well as to his followers, he is the hero of Poland. How could a mere bunch of civilians, Presidents, Premiers and people of that kind, take it upon themselves to resist him?

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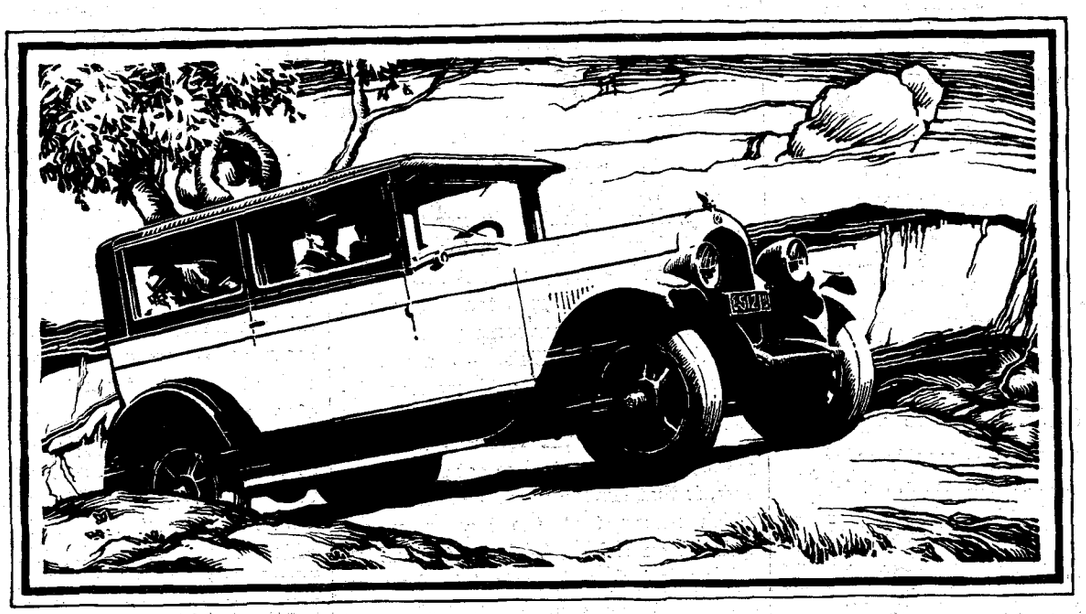

Public Buys 18 Million Dollars' Worth of New Lower-Priced Lighter Six, Chrysler "60" in First Sixty Days

In the first sixty days following its introduction an enthusiastic motoring public has paid more than eighteen millions of dollars for the newest Chrysler, the new lighter six, Chrysler "60". Unfilled orders for many millions more are being rapidly met by vastly expanded production facilities.

This overwhelming success was inevitable for never before in the lower-priced six-cylinder field has the public been offered such compelling value as the new Chrysler "60".

In no other car approximating these low prices can you match the combination of these noteworthy features—

Sixty miles, and more, per hour; unprecedented acceleration; extraordinary gas economy, easily exceeding 22 miles to the gallon; the striking beauty of Chrysler dynamic symmetry; astonishing riding ease and roadability; the safety of Chrysler four-wheel hydraulic brakes; oil-filter and air-cleaner; full pressure lubrication; 7-bearing crankshaft; impulse neutralizer; road levelizers front and rear; roomy and luxurious bodies.

Unit for unit, in the new lighter six, Chrysler "60" you have the same standardized quality which has given such dominance to the famous Chrysler "70" and to the superfine Chrysler Imperial "80" in their respective price groups—in engineering design, in materials, in craftsmanship, in rigidity of test and inspection, and in all characteristics of dependability and long life. Your nearest Chrysler dealer is eager to demonstrate these superiorities.

See the new lighter six, Chrysler "60". Drive it. Convince yourself that nowhere will you find another six approximating it in price that can compare with this newest Chrysler achievement.

CHRYSLER "60"—*Touring Car, $1075; Roadster, $1145; Club Coupe, $1165; Coach, $1195; Sedan, $1295.*
CHRYSLER "70"—*Phaeton, $1395; Coach, $1395; Roadster, $1525; Royal Coupe, $1695; Brougham, $1745; Sedan, $1545; Royal Sedan, $1795; Crown Sedan, $1895.*
CHRYSLER IMPERIAL "80"—*Phaeton, $2495; Roadster (wire wheels standard equipment, wood wheels optional), $2595; Coupe, four-passenger, $2805; Sedan, five-passenger, $3095; Sedan, seven-passenger, $3195; Sedan-limousine, $3595.*
All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

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"*Sensitive skin and stubborn beard*"

So it HAS to be

MENNEN

Here's the first Contest Prize Winning Letter

Mr. H. R. Bowen, 6720 Leland Way, Hollywood, California, wins the traveling bag for the first Mennen bag contest. Here's his letter:

Dear Jim Henry: I found Mennen Shaving Cream as I found my favorite tobacco—by Elimination.

Do you remember how you searched and searched for THE tobacco for your favorite pipe? How you eliminated and eliminated until you found the brand which soothed and pleased the tongue?

Having a combination of a sensitive skin and a stubborn beard I had to seek a Super-Cream. A Cream which would soften my beard and yet not irritate my skin. I tried and eliminated various creams until I found Mennen. The One Cream to satisfy all requirements. After five years of companionship, we are pals.

"Mennen-ly" yours,
(Signed) H. R. Bowen

You fellows who smoke pipes know what it is to hit upon just the *right* tobacco. And the first time you lather up and shave with Mennen Shaving Cream, you'll get as great a kick as from your first pipeful of some rich, mellow, old blend of tobacco.

The secret's in *Dermutation*—the unique Mennen process of beard softening. It gives a quicker, better shave and leaves your face cleaner, smoother and better conditioned than anything you ever tried. The 100% *right* feeling that Mr. Bowen was hunting for and found.

The best things in life come by elimination, any way. By elimination you find the right job, the place to live, even the right wife. Try every other way to shave—then you'll come to Mennen for keeps. The big tube costs only 50c.

Then get set on Mennen Skin Balm for after shaving. It's tingly, cool, refreshing—and tones up the skin. Comes in 50c tube. Better than liquids. And Mennen Talcum for Men for the final well-groomed touch. Matches your skin—doesn't show. Antiseptic. Protecting against the weather. 25c for a large tin.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
Newark, New Jersey

The Mennen Company, Limited, Montreal, Quebec

COLLEGE-STUDENT EDITORS ON COLLEGE DRINKING

Continued from page 25

but to break the law, we face a different proposition."

Professor Fisher has proclaimed and the university authorities have substantiated that there is much less disciplinary action now than before the Eighteenth Amendment took effect; but, continues *The Yale News*, "there is no evidence to prove that Prohibition has brought about this gentlemanly conduct. It is a tendency which had been growing for some years before the Amendment." This, we are told, "saves the referendum evidence from defaming the institution as the home of inebriety. What the decrease in disciplinary entanglements does not show, however, is that drinking continues unabated, which means that the law is openly violated on a large scale—a fact which seems relatively unimportant to Professor Fisher." The answer to all this, concludes *The Yale News*, is "that Yale believes the extreme of the Volstead Law has proved a failure. There should be no stigma attached to the publication of these facts."

But as Princeton does not speak for all of New Jersey, neither does Yale speak for all of Connecticut. Perhaps it is well to bear in mind, too, that the Big Three draw their students from all parts of the country and from other countries, too; and it may be considered probable that students from distant States surrender the more easily to temptation than those who are nearer their home environment. At any rate, three Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.) editors agree that student drinking is decreasing and that the Volstead Law is helpful. Herbert L. Connelly, of *The Wesleyan University Alumnus*, writes that drinking is not prevalent at Wesleyan University either on or off the campus, in the students' rooms, or at dances, that drinking has "decreased considerably" since he entered college, and that he believes the Volstead Law "will be helpful, if the law is enforced." Charles Reynolds, of *The Wesleyan Argus*, agrees with this opinion, and he adds: "I scout the claim that disregard of the Volstead Law causes universal disregard of all laws to any great degree. Drinking is on the wane, and is being considered *au fait* by an ever decreasing minority." Robert H. Stanley, of *The Wesleyan Wasp*, is "sure that few are influenced to drink because of the Volstead Law" and "equally certain that without national or faculty restriction the number of drinkers would be doubled. . . . I don't see how the Prohibition Amendment can fail to have a very helpful influence on the young people of to-day." Another young New England college editor finds that drinking has decreased on his campus—K. N. Meyercord, of *The Jack O'Lantern*, Dartmouth, who tells us that *The Dartmouth*, another college paper, after investigating at three sources, tl President, the college janitor (who, v may be sure, is an authoritative source news) and the undergraduate, conclude that drinking on the Dartmouth campus on the decline. There is drinking a various college celebrations, says th editor of *The Jack O'Lantern*, but not a much as before. "The novelty of breakin the law by drinking is no longer an in centive to drink, for it is no longer novelty." Students, says Mr. Meyer cord, no longer drink "for the hell of it The few who might be termed steady drinkers indulge because they enjoy it, o because they need some extra stimulant t enable them to 'carry on,' and not becaus of some other reason or of no reason at all.' Mr. Meyercord thinks "that ultimately, o as the economists and sociologists say, in the long run, the Volstead Law will do more good than harm." Edward H. Richards, editor of *The Brown Daily Herald*, Rhode Island, is another Down Easterner who believes that student drinking is decreasing. Most of the student drinking now, he writes, is "in the spirit of braggadocio. It is the natural reaction of youth to rules and regulations. Mighty few drink because they enjoy drinking; they drink because it is the thing to do." The students at Middlebury College, Vermont, know what hip flasks are, because they have read of them in the college comics. But flasks are not used there, writes Charles Malam, editor of *The Blue Baboon*. And, he says sarcastically, "despite the fear of ridicule, we must admit that we have not been debauched under Prohibition." A very great decline in drinking has been noticed at Middlebury College since 1919, and Mr. Malam believes that the Volstead Law is "having a very helpful effect upon the men; the women have never been criticized as drinkers." And *The Blue Baboon* editor is against any modification of the Prohibition laws, as he believes that legalizing of mild intoxicants "will destroy all the restraint now placed upon the few who think they need their 'Scotch'."

Crediting his college with more sobriety than it knew when he entered it five years ago and much more than was the case before Prohibition, H. Lincoln Houghton, editor of *The Bowdoin Bear Skin*, of Bowdoin College, Maine, unfolds an interesting view that the present sobriety is not entirely due to the Prohibition Law. "There has been," he writes, "a corresponding abatement of other forms of dissipation, of sexual immorality, of gambling, of hazing, and all that sort of thing," which he thinks is due "far more to the fact that the college is now attracting men of not necessarily higher caliber, but certainly more serious tempers." A recent poll at Bowdoin showed 64 per cent. of the students in favor of a change in the liquor laws, but only 20 per cent. desired complete repeal. Both percentages are "far below what they would have been five or more

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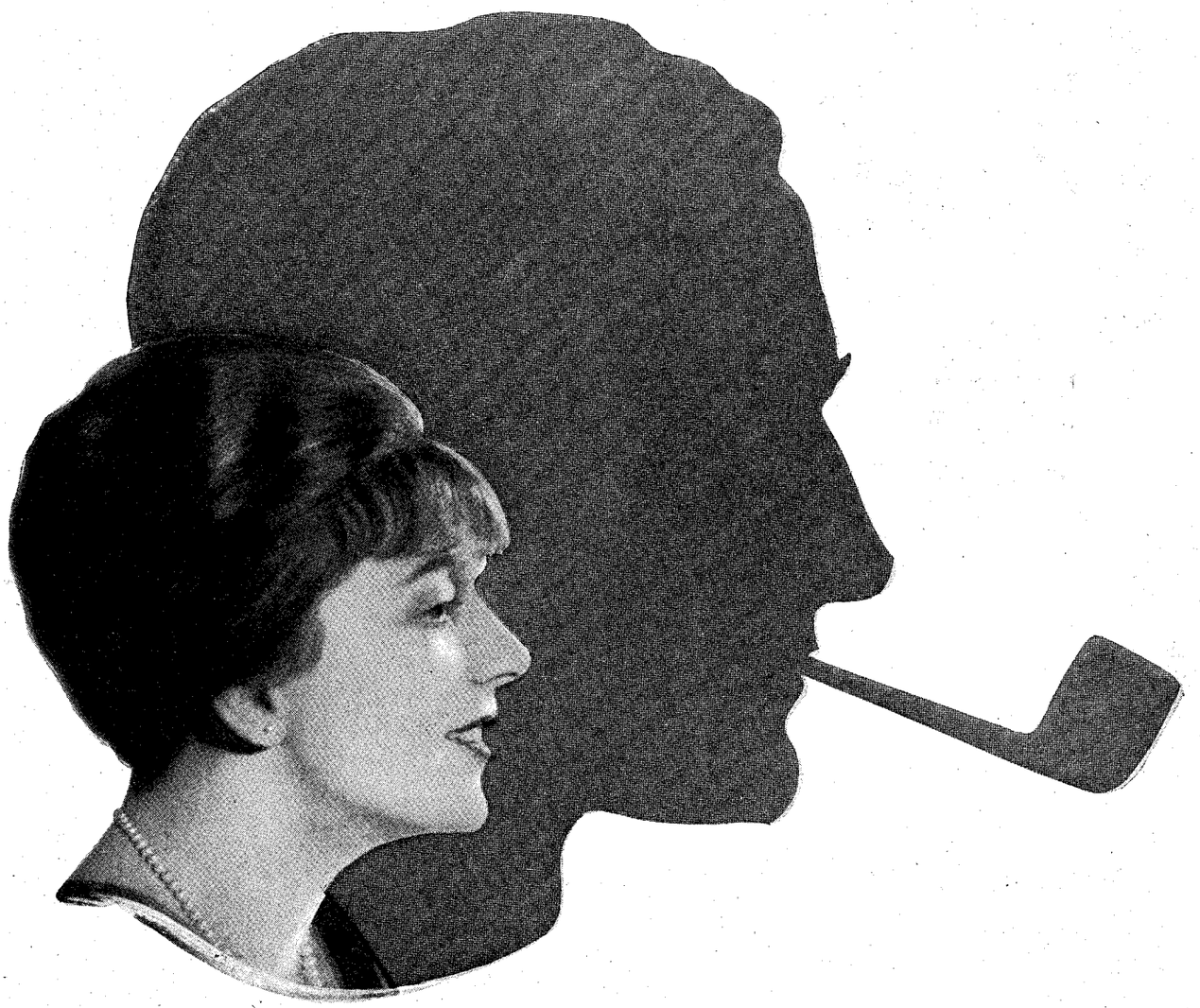

"They are the best men, the pipe smokers!"

Irene Bordoni

Always at its best because it's always

Quality created the demand— Demand made possible the price

NOW 12¢

TUXEDO AND A RIZ LA CROIX PAPER MAKE A DELIGHTFUL CIGARETTE

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$2000 Reward
For This Man's Name

He is the man who kicks about blades not being as good as they used to be, yet when you ask him why he doesn't strop them says "Why bother to strop my blades when new ones are so cheap?"

He has heard a thousand times that a *Twinplex Stropper* will improve a new blade 100% and will keep it keener than new for weeks at a time, and yet he keeps right on spending time and money buying new blades—and then kicks about them.

What is a good name for this fellow? Name him and win a big cash prize.

How to Enter Contest

Costs nothing to try. Take one of your *new unused* blades to a Twinplex dealer, and let him strop it for you. He will be glad to do this free and will give you an entry blank. After that it's up to you.

If your dealer cannot strop a new blade for you, send us his name and one of your *new* blades, properly protected. We will strop and return it with entry blank, free.

If you prefer to save yourself this bother, we will send you a New blade stropped on Twinplex, an entry blank and a ten shave sample of the wonderful new Twinplex Shaving Cream, all for 10¢. Name your razor when writing.

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FOR SMOOTHER SHAVES

COLLEGE-STUDENT EDITORS ON COLLEGE DRINKING
Continued

years ago." Perhaps a third of the college drink "very occasionally." The percentage of real drinkers is probably 5 per cent. But "drinking at dances and other social functions is rapidly disappearing, the few drunks that are held are to commemorate passing of examinations, athletic victories, and the like, and they are invariably stag affairs, usually held so that no one outside the group involved is aware of them. Certainly the trend continues in the direction of abstinence, as even the few drinkers readily enough admit."

It is significant that the majority of replies from New York State, where enforcement is said to be an up-hill battle all the way, express the opinion that drinking is on the decrease. The only functions at which drinking occurs, writes Edward F. Staver, of *The Pioneer*, of Cooper Union, New York City, is at "stag affairs." He thinks that 10 per cent. of the students may be classed as occasional drinkers, and not more than 5 per cent. as habitual drinkers. He does not think that "the ultimate effect of the Volstead Law upon the young men and women of Cooper Union will be very great unless the style changes so that it is considered clever to partake of the forbidden, which, of course, is so easily obtainable." Rochester is "wide open," with "more places selling liquor now than in the days of the licensed saloon, according to official figures," writes Roger P. Butterfield, of *The Campus*, of the University of Rochester. In spite of this alleged condition in the city, however, there are few drinkers at the university, of whom not more than 10 per cent. could be classed as habitual, or even frequent, drinkers. "The fraternities and the college dances and banquets are never more than inoffensively moist." As for "wild orgies," says the Rochester editor, "they simply do not exist. Hip flasks are also rare in this bartender's paradise, and it would be considered as unsophisticated as it is unnecessary to carry one." However, Mr. Butterfield thinks "that the Volstead Law has very little effect, either harmful or otherwise," and that "the amount of drinking now is about the same as it will continue to be." "When it comes to a show-down," writes R. E. Tautner, of *The Cornell Countryman*, Cornell University, "the majority of students, male and co-eds, are against drinking, and look with disfavor upon drunks. . . . The trend of drinking at Cornell is, if not decreasing, certainly not on the upward climb," and this Cornellian thinks that "the result of Prohibition will be successful, but the present rumpus by both wets and drys has focused public attention and has given it a distorted view." "Noticeably on the decline," says Steuart E. Tray, editor of *The Rensselaer Pup*, of drinking at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute since he entered college. He believes, however, "that fully 75 per cent. of the students may be classed as drinkers, but not in any sense habitual drinkers." He admits a possible advantage in that "at Troy it is a well known fact that the Volstead Law is just a name and for that reason what is not prohibited is not in demand, as is ever the case with human nature." Mr. Tray thinks "that the ultimate effect of the law will be helpful, but that it will take at least a generation," and for that reason he is in favor of "some modification."

At Columbia College, New York City, however, the Volstead Law, so far as Norman Burnstine, of *The Columbia Morningside*, can guess, "has not a single adherent," which is not meant, however, to signify that everybody in Columbia College is a violator. At most, Mr. Burnstine would say "5 per cent. of the students save their pennies to buy booze." He reports much evidence of drinking, and recalls one affair at which "the stench of alcohol was so strong in the men's room that all you had to do to get drunk was to walk into it." However, Mr. Burnstine believes that "drinking is not on the increase at Columbia, but made a sudden increase after the Volstead Law was enacted, which it has maintained since." He regards the Volstead Law as harmful to "our healthy American nation to the same extent a crutch is harmful to a man with sound legs." Drinking is no longer prevalent on the campus, writes Charles G. Haskell, of *The Union Concordiensis*, Union College, another New York State institution, but it has increased "noticeably off the campus, especially among students at road houses and non-college dances and social events." Possibly 30 per cent. of the 600 students could be classed as drinkers, he writes. C. M. Waldron, of *The Union Alumni Monthly*, believes, however, that "there is much less drinking under Prohibition than before."

Opinion is divided among the college editors of the Keystone State according to our replies, but the majority agree that drinking is on the decline and that life can be full without liquor. Students drink, writes Hugh J. Crossland, of *The Pitt Panther*, University of Pittsburgh, but they do not drink as much now as they did some time ago, when it was considered smart and quite the thing. He estimates that "at least 40 per cent. consume some form of alcoholic liquor," by which he doesn't mean to imply that they are drunkards, but that they "are not averse to taking a drink now and then." But the percentage of drinkers is small compared with the number when he first entered college, and he believes that their number is decreasing each year. "Undoubtedly," he says, "the Volstead Law is indirectly responsible for this decrease, because it has driven good liquor off the market and forced the would-be-drinkers to appease

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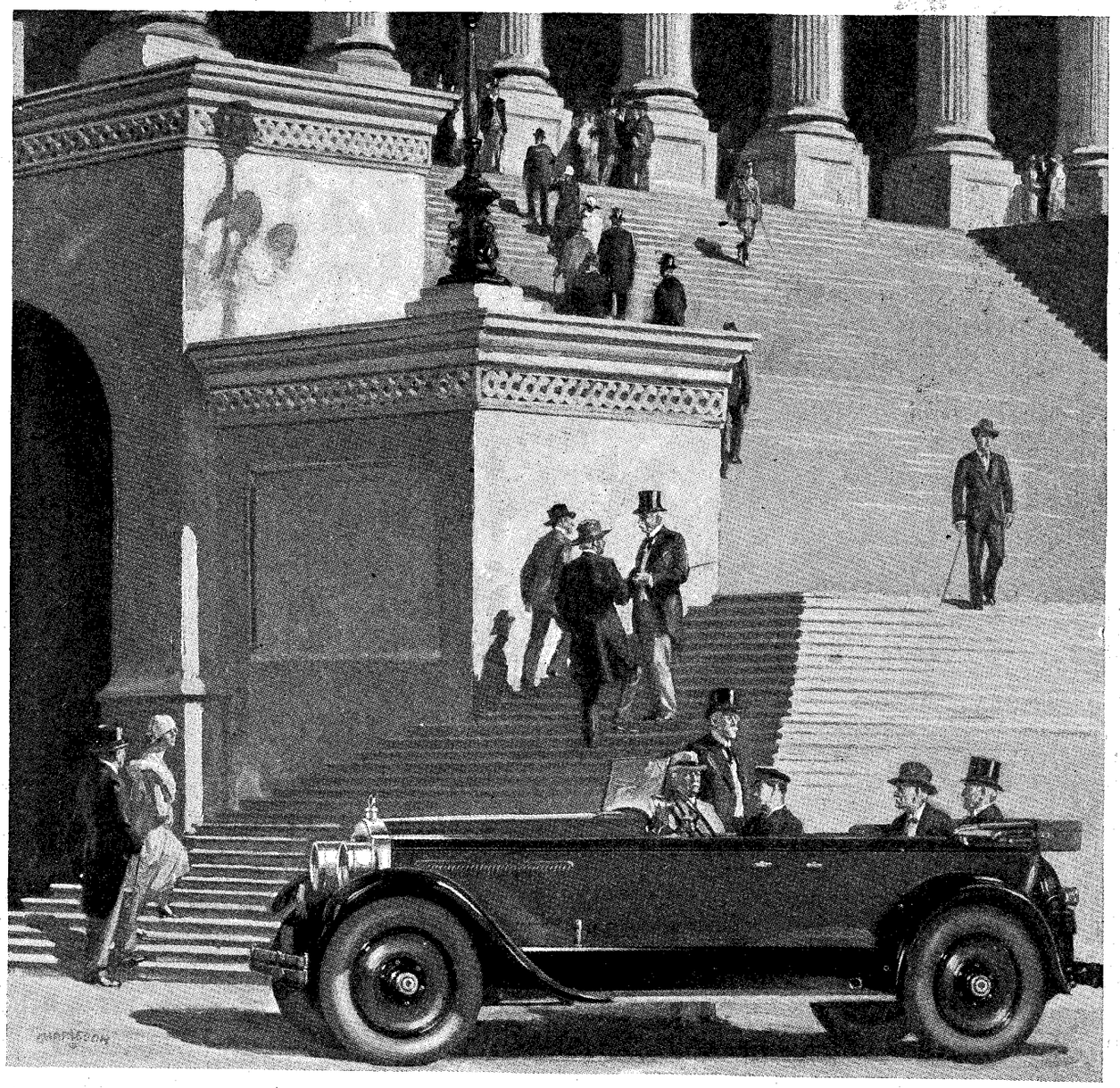

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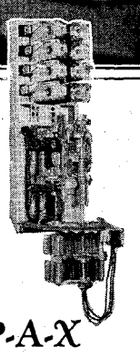

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COLLEGE-STUDENT EDITORS ON COLLEGE DRINKING
Continued

their desire with gin, rot-gut, white mule and other forms of cheap bootleg. They, of course, soon become sick of this stuff and in time give up drinking altogether." Therefore, Mr. Crossland believes "that the Volstead Law is and will be helpful to the young men and women of to-day." Few can be classified as drinkers at Dickinson College, and "the students themselves are the first to ostracize any who are in their midst or could be so classified," writes Gilbert Malcolm, of *The Dickinson Alumnus*. A recent poll at Dickinson showed largely in favor of Prohibition, the vote being 272 for the law, 96 for modification, and 46 for repeal. Not more than 1 per cent. drink to any extent at Bucknell University, writes A. G. Stoughton, alumni secretary. He expresses faith in the Volstead Law, asserts that drinking has decreased "remarkably" during the last six years, and notes: "The post-war period of freedom from restraint has come and gone, as have most of the ex-service men who were unquestionably responsible for a great deal of the criticism that is aimed at the college to-day. They, themselves, are not to be blamed, however, as it was only a natural reaction of which they were the victims." In *The Belle Hop*, another Bucknell University publication, we read again that drinking is not prevalent on that campus, and tho the writer believes that the effect of the Volstead Law on the young people is negligible, he does not think, on the other hand, that the Prohibition Amendment should be repealed. He believes it will "benefit the coming generation immensely." H. C. Yahraes, Jr., of *The Lafayette Weekly*, Lafayette College, writes that drinking is "decreasing slowly, perhaps, but steadily, tho the great majority feel that the Volstead Law is at best but a poor way to rid the country of the harmful effects of booze consumption." Abstinence, he says, "can not be accomplished by statutes; it must come because of the merits of the case." We have a choice of views from Pennsylvania State College. J. Hoffman Erb, of *The Penn State Farmer*, says that drinking has decreased, and that the ultimate effect of the Volstead Law will be helpful. Richard C. Diffenbaugh, of *The Penn State Engineer*, says that drinking has not increased, and that, in amount, it appears to be at a standstill. He thinks "that if an actual vote were taken among the students they would be in favor of a modification of the law." *The Penn State Collegian* reports, on the other hand, that there is "evidence that a larger percentage of students drink at the present time." It is estimated that "about 55 per cent. of the student body at Penn State are not averse to being sociable." Further on we read this qualifying statement:

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vs.
Solid Fat

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There are certain foods, such as cornbread, muffins, pancakes, waffles, gingerbreads, and puddings, where a melted shortening is almost invariably required. Whether you use a liquid fat ready for use—like Wesson Oil—or a hard fat which must be melted—like Snowdrift or butter—the fat must be liquid before it is incorporated in the dough or batter.

Now for other foods, such as cake, pie crust and biscuits, either a hard fat or a liquid fat can be used. Up to a few years ago it was an established convention that cakes, pie crust and biscuits could be made only with a solid fat. But in trying to find new and better ways of cooking, a few cooks with adventurous souls discovered that Wesson Oil—a liquid fat—was practicable for every cooking purpose, and made food as delicious and wholesome as food can be. They passed on the good news and nowadays many women use nothing else but Wesson Oil for shortening and frying.

Wesson
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COLLEGE-STUDENT EDITORS ON COLLEGE DRINKING

Continued

"Drinking has not had a marked increase. Rotten liquor has."

Backsliding is observed by Gilmore L. Tilbrook, alumni executive secretary at Carnegie Institute of Technology, who, while he believes that consumption of liquor is less now than before Prohibition, because of "high prices, poisonous bootleg gin and moonshine," expresses the opinion that "the number of students drinking occasionally but intemperately has increased considerably under Prohibition." Another who believes that drinking has increased among the younger generation is J. A. Cavert, of the *Lehigh Burr*, Lehigh University, who says: "Without doubt, Prohibition has been an incentive for us to learn to drink; it is human nature to desire that which is forbidden." The main beverages, says the Lehigh editor, are beer and light wines, which "are in abundance and easily gotten."

Eight young Ohio college editors assert that the students in the Buckeye State are generally a sane and sober lot, and with the utter frankness of his years, Wilbur B. England, of *The Red Cat*, of Western Reserve University, declares that the charge that drinking is increasing among the younger generation "is an absolute lie, and usually has a twang of wet propaganda hidden somewhere." Mr. England gives an interesting study of a poll on Prohibition recently taken during a chapel period at Western Reserve. Forty per cent. voted for absolute Prohibition, 48 per cent. voted for wine and beer, 12 per cent. voted for absolute repeal. But among the reasons given by those who voted for modification are: "If a modified step is taken, eventually total Prohibition can be made a success." "The initial Prohibition Law was too great a shock and the reaction has made Prohibition a failure." Those who voted for repeal, we read, based their opinion on the theory that "the increase in crime is a direct reaction of Prohibition." Mr. England asserts that those who voted for modification thought that a gradual process would lead to a more satisfactory and complete Prohibition. From a study of the facts, he says "that tho modification did win, the object was not to have drinks, but to provide a means that would eventually lead to absolute Prohibition."

Equally interesting and significant is the report of J. L. Morrill, alumni secretary of the Ohio State University (Columbus), who writes that a formal investigation of student drinking, instigated by the Governor of the State and in which witnesses from the faculty, undergraduate ranks and from the city police were called, found that there is some drinking at Ohio State but that it "is immeasurably small as compared with the practise and results o student drinking prior to Prohibition." It was found further "that the organized student body, through its student government council, the fraternities and other formal groups, had distinctly discouraged and sought to prevent drinking by the imposition of penalties on student members who violate the Prohibition laws." "It is not the social accomplishment to carry the flask that it was formerly," writes Clarence S. Bolen, of *The Green and White*, of Ohio University (Athens), who has heard all the stories about student drinking and "heard the fellows talk in their 'bull sessions.'" Drinking is on the decline, says Mr. Bolen, and he thinks that Prohibition has had "a favorable effect on the American campus, at least as exprest locally." The other Ohio college editors who say that drinking has decreased or that there is no liquor problem on their campuses are: Herman M. Shipps, of *The Ohio Wesleyan Magazine;* Donald M. Dozer, of *The Wooster Voice*, Wooster College, and John G. Olmstead, *The Oberlin Alumni Magazine*, Oberlin College. As far as Denison University is concerned, writes Robert M. Luff, of *The Flamingo*, "Prohibition has been a success," and Leighton P. Starr, of *The Dynamo*, Mount Union College, has "no doubt that Prohibition has exerted a marked beneficial effect on the student body."

However, Dudley G. Luce, of *The Denisonian*, Denison University, Ohio, writes that he believes Prohibition to be harmful, that "the number of students who drink has decreased in comparison with the period before Prohibition, but drunkenness and the number of drunkards has increased." By which he means that in former days the student knew how to drink, while the freshman of to-day "procures a pint or so of moonshine or synthetic gin, made the day before, and consumes the whole amount in five or six swallows." The great majority of students in most universities do not drink, says Mr. Luce, "nevertheless, the number of drinkers is gradually increasing, tho the proportion is not as great as before Prohibition." A peculiar bit of testimony comes from Charles W. Lawrence, of *The Oberlin Review*, Oberlin College, another Ohio institution. He writes that the Anti-Saloon League was formed at Oberlin College, and that the college has been in the past one of the leaders in the Prohibition cause. A poll of the student body, we are told, shows 329 in favor of the Prohibition laws, 118 for modification to permit light wines and beer, and 33 for repeal of all Prohibition enactments. Yet, with this majority for Prohibition, Mr. Lawrence writes: "Nevertheless, I know it to be true that drinking has increased slightly at Oberlin during the last few years." Not more than 5 per cent. of the men students make a regular habit of drinking while in college; "but it is evident that at present

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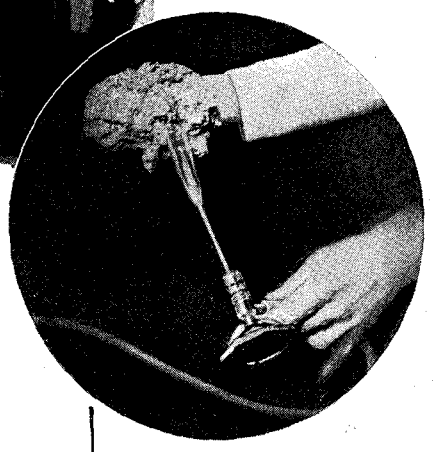

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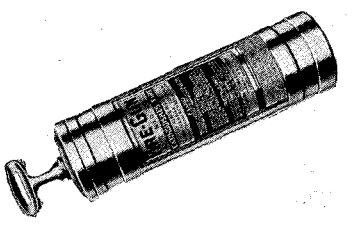

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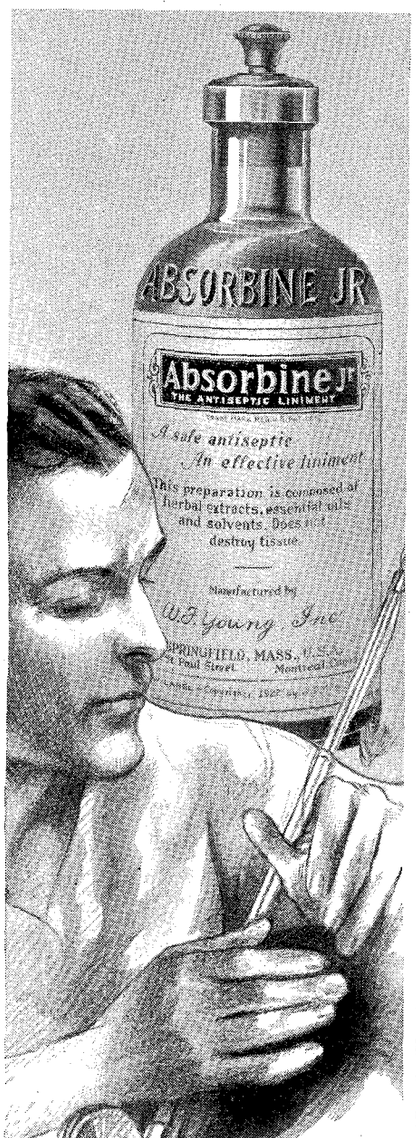

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COLLEGE-STUDENT EDITORS ON COLLEGE DRINKING

Continued

the trend is slightly toward an increase rather than a decrease." The Volstead Law, thinks this Oberlin student, breeds among the younger generation disrespect for its purpose. He says, however: "But I do believe, with many other students on this campus, that the Eighteenth Amendment is an economic good, and that its dangerous proximity to interference with personal rights is more than offset by the efficiency of a people, only the well-to-do of whom are able to drink. I believe that the thinking student, whether or not he drinks himself, will stand behind the Amendment, but will favor modification of the Volstead Law."

Not more than 5 per cent. drink at Wesleyan, Illinois, writes Austin Truitt, of *The Wesleyan Argus*, and it seems to him "that the effect of the Volstead Law upon the youth of to-day will be helpful rather than harmful." At North-Western, the same State, drinking reached its height last year, but it greatly decreased this year, writes J. Meredith Smythe, of *The College Chronicle*, and in his opinion "the trend is slowly but surely swinging the other way, and it will not be so very many years until the agitation over Prohibition will be a thing of the past." At the University of Kansas, writes Fred Ellsworth, of The Alumni Association, the situation is the best this year since he can remember, and his memory goes back to 1916.

Another slam at the lack of enforcement comes from Norman R. Thal, of *The Michigan Daily*, of the University of Michigan. Conditions there, says the young editor, are almost ideal from the Prohibitionist's point of view. During the past several years drinking has "undoubtedly decreased, tho the drinking that does go on receives more publicity than that of former years, due to some college students' misunderstanding of the collegiate." As for the Volstead Law, Mr. Thal says it has a "distinctly harmful effect as presently enforced." This is not an indictment of Prohibition, explains Mr. Thal, "but rather of a mere paper enforcement." John B. Waite, of *The Michigan Law Review*, adds his testimony to Mr. Thal's, saying that "both drinking and drunkenness are to-day but a very small fraction of what they were prior to Prohibition." Down in Missouri we find one who takes up the double duty of defending Prohibition and assailing Boccaccio. Only a "small proportion of the students drink at all" at the University of Missouri, writes Charles E. Chapel, editor of *The Missouri Outlaw*, described as a humorous magazine published by the students of the university. He is informed, too, that drinking there is decreasing every year, and goes on to tell us why:

"This is what H. L. Mencken calls the 'Bible Belt.' Methodists and Baptists are strong here, as well as members of the Christian or 'Campbellite' Church. Missouri University reflects the religious atmosphere in many ways. For one thing, the English Department here does not include Boccaccio's Decameron in its list of required readings, while many other institutions do include it. This is just one example of the effect of the religious atmosphere. It is no wonder that when a few students are caught drinking the university receives front page publicity in certain papers. The majority of the students who are asleep in bed receive no attention, while the half dozen who are holding an all-night party are the subject of many sensational Sunday-supplement write-ups."

The students of the University of Nevada have long odds against them, it would appear from W. H. Buntin, of *The University of Nevada Sagebrush*. Press reports, he writes, have charged Nevada students with participating in cocktail parties "in the famous or infamous, mythical Reno divorce colony; but faculty and student committees and *The Sagebrush* have found these reports to be untrue." Drinking seems to be neither declining nor increasing at Nevada; stag parties and fraternal organizations, we are told, have long served wine, "but without any noticeable or bad after effects." Mr. Buntin's opinion of the Volstead Law is that it "will gradually prove harmful, for there are always freshmen, who, like all youngsters, must have what is prohibited and hence embark upon their college drinking careers, which lead to the cognomens of 'soak,' 'stiff,' 'blotter', etc.; but all of these nicknames sound far worse than their bearers justify." The editor of *The Sagebrush* concludes:

"It would be safe to say approximately 3 per cent. of Nevada men drink and about 1 per cent. drink excessively. In four years of observation I have known only of five women out of a student body averaging 700 who drank. These statistics may seem rather remarkable when it is known that Reno still flaunts her banner as being the last stand of the western frontier. She licenses vice, permits open gambling of several different forms, has a few shootings every now and then, is all fixed with a little underworld modeled on metropolitan lines, and has more than her share of bootleggers. Strange to say, students stay clear of these things in a remarkable fashion, considering Reno is really a small town—even if it is western."

The trend in the Universities of North Dakota and South Dakota is toward less drinking, according to replies from each. E. T. Towne, of *The Quarterly Journal* of the University of North Dakota, says that his opinion is confirmed through conference with former students and faculty members; and John A. Babb, of *The Volante*, of the University of South Dakota, says that during his time drinking has decreased very noticeably. Moreover, he adds, "the ultimate effect of the Volstead Law upon young men and women of to-day

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Cross as a bear:
noises jar on sick nerves, a symptom of constipation causing many heartbreaks.

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the new health-energy relaxes nerves, brings patience and happiness to men, women and children.

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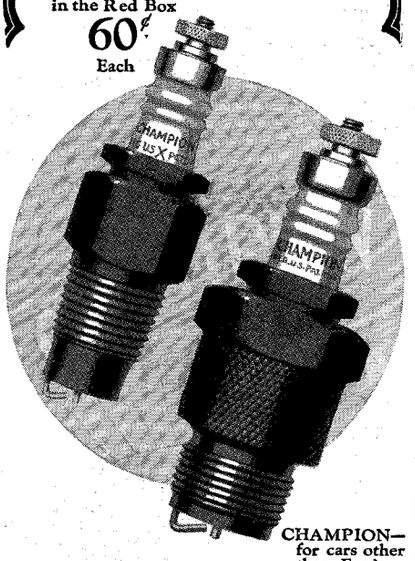

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COLLEGE-STUDENT EDITORS ON COLLEGE DRINKING

Continued

can be none other than helpful." A similar opinion comes from John B. Gessford, of *The Y News* of Brigham Young University, Utah, and from Leslie M. Klevay, editor of *The Wisconsin Country Magazine*, published by the students in the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Wisconsin. "We who are the center of all this criticism," says the young Wisconsin editor, "know how grossly the faults of the few, less than 6 or 7 per cent., are exaggerated to reflect disrepute on the entire group. That is the sad part of it we know, but the general public is misled." Mr. Klevay has never seen a hip flask on the person of a student, and he tells us, after four years at the University: "No longer do students go to social functions and athletic events fortified with bottled joviality, no longer do they celebrate victory by getting 'gloriously drunk,' nor are small friendly bets paid in terms of intoxicating liquor." A choice of opinion is given us from the University of Washington. C. M. McBryde, of *The Washington Dirge*, believes "that the propaganda being spread in favor of light wines and beer is responsible for the rotten stories being circulated about cocktail parties and drunken debauches among college students"; but thinks that drinking has increased since he entered college four years ago, tho it is very much less than that before Prohibition. However, he expresses the opinion "that the Volstead Law has already had a good effect, and that when enforcement becomes more stringent, and the price of bootleg goes up, college boys will gradually give up drinking almost entirely. At present it is rather a luxury and a thrill, not a habit." Lindsay MacHarrie, of *Columns*, also of the University of Washington, says that "there is a great deal less drinking among students of the University of Washington than previous to the passing of the State Prohibition act several years before the Volstead Law," and he thinks the percentage of drinkers is less than one. He believes the Volstead Law "should be amended to allow light wines and beers." At the State College of Washington, writes H. M. Chambers, of *The Alumnus*, the Volstead Law "has had a decidedly salutary effect upon the students." Drinkers "are virtually ostracized by the rest of the students." The percentage of those who drink "is so small as to be practically negligible."

Others reporting decreased drinking among students and expressing faith in the Volstead Law are Thomas W. Rogers, of *Gold and Black*, Birmingham-Southern College, Alabama; William E. Gould of *Student Life*, and M. E. Churchill, of *Pomona College Quarterly Magazine*, both

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of Pomona College, California; Warren H. Leonard, of *The Rocky Mountain Collegian*, Colorado Agricultural College; H. E. Pride, of *The Alumnus*, Iowa State College; M. Evans Cramer, of *The Iowa Agriculturist*, Iowa State College; Robert G. Snyder, of *The Collegian Reporter*, Morningside College; Wayne Gard, of *The Tanager*, Grinnell College, and Ed. Werkman, of the *Coe College Cosmos*, all of Iowa; Paul B. Nelson, of *The Minnesota Techno-Log*, University of Minnesota; V. M. Dahl, of St. Olaf College; Mona Mason, of the MacAlester College, and M. A. Marrell, of *The Alumni Quarterly*, of Hamline University, all of Minnesota, and Volta Torrey, of *The Daily Nebraskan*, of the University of Nebraska. Mr. Torrey believes, however, that a majority of the undergraduates would favor modification of the Prohibition Law, "but that few would favor complete abolition of Prohibition." Others in the same category are Jeannette Calkins, of *Old Oregon*, University of Oregon, who says that the charge that youth is being debauched by Prohibition is "patently absurd," and George H. Hanst, of *The Athenæum*, University of West Virginia. But L. A. Carhart, of *The Grinnell Scarlet and Black*, Grinnell College, Iowa, thinks that there is an increase in drinking, and Bentley Courtenay, of *The Marquette Law Review*, Marquette University, Wisconsin, asserts that the expense of the Prohibition "experiment" "has been the exploitation of the youth of the country, and a general undermining of respect for Federal administration in the minds of millions of people who are at heart law-abiding citizens."

Prohibition does not get a clean bill of health in a few scattered replies from Southern college editors, nor is it unanimously condemned. Davidson College, North Carolina, has a small and "obscure" faction of drinkers, writes Harllee Branch, Jr., of *The Davidsonian*, who tells us the students in this section "drink as much or more than ever before because it is the smart and stylish thing to do." Davidson students, however, "have shown in a recent ballot their overwhelming advocacy of the Prohibition Law." The vote was five to one. "But the fact remains that there is on the Davidson campus, just as on all college lawns, a small minority who are inevitably attracted by 'the thrill of the first drink' and the satisfaction of subsequent drinks; and under a régime of Prohibition these weak brothers are attracted by the still greater glamour of this pernicious practise of dealing with the bootlegger." A somewhat similar condition of affairs seems to obtain at the University of North Carolina, to judge by the reply of J. F. Ashby, who writes that drinking "is prevalent" there, and that "from 5 to 15 per cent. of the students may be classed as drinkers, according to the personal interpretation of the word drinker." He estimates that "possibly 20 per cent." of

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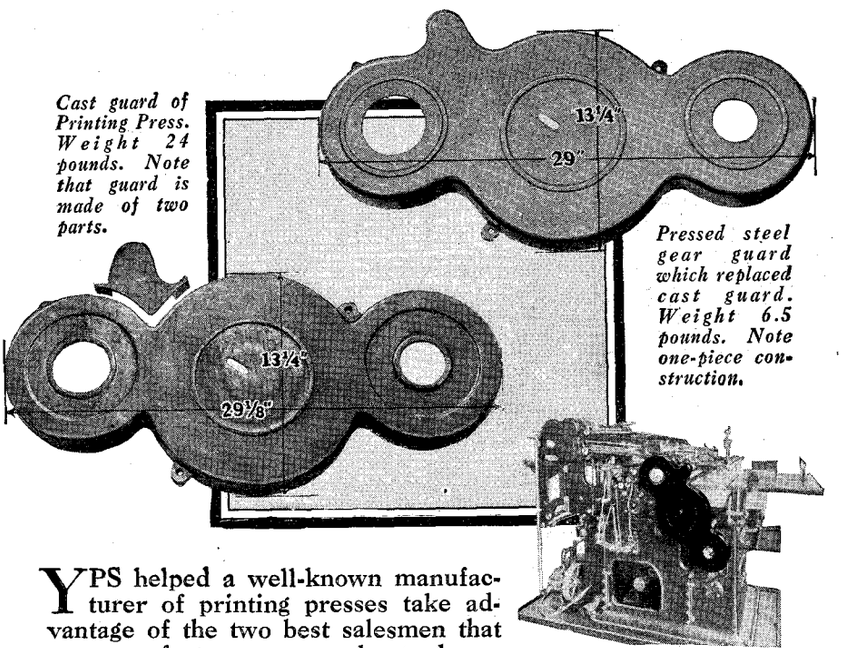

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COLLEGE-STUDENT EDITORS ON COLLEGE DRINKING

Continued

the students do not drink at all. Mr. Ashby concludes: "I see no difference in the amount of drinking while I have been here, which leads me to predict that Volsteadism will not halt drinking to any satisfactory extent." But at Duke University, North Carolina, student drinking is showing a decrease, tho a small majority were in favor of modification in a recent poll of the students, writes the editor of *The Chronicle*. William B. Ruggles, of *The Alcalde*, University of Texas, believes that the Volstead Law will ultimately be successful because youth will make a virtue of necessity, in other words, because of the increased difficulty in procuring liquor and the increased cost. Prohibition does not prohibit, he thinks, and he reports some drinking at the University of Texas, but not to a marked extent. We are told, however, that "morally, conditions are more wholesome than in most present-day communities of 5,000, the lapses less frequent than might be expected from present-day conditions."

At the University of Oklahoma drinking is almost a thing of the past, except around holidays and special occasions when a few students feel called upon to celebrate by "getting tight," writes Roscoe Cate, of *The Oklahoma Daily*, who tells us further that "it is generally considered poor taste to be drunk at a dance," and that "the opinion of the intelligent portion of the student body is apparently that there is nothing particularly wrong about drinking, but that it is inexcusable and a sign of lack of common sense to get drunk—at least in public." At the Oklahoma A. and M. College there is some drinking, writes Irvin E. Hurst, of *The O'Collegian*, but "as a whole the student body is opposed to liquor and in convocation voted unanimously as being opposed to it." Alumni are held responsible for such drinking as there is.

Strange to say, two out of three editors of Southern military schools, if we put Maryland in the Southern category, report an increase in drinking. Perhaps it is the strict military discipline to which they are subject which makes a breach of law or etiquette more obvious and impressive in the eyes of cadets and midshipmen. At any rate, Royal Lovell, editor of *The Trident*, The United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, writes that tho drinking has decreased very much at the academy, it is the result of official action and has little or no connection with Prohibition. Midshipmen, we are told, come into frequent contact with college students and youth in general, and from his general observations Midshipman Lovell writes:

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Prohibition laws, drinking by the younger generation has increased tremendously. It has increased not so much as an habitual indulgence, but chiefly as 'party' drinking. Youth makes a spree of its drinking. The present trend is probably toward an increase in drinking. The ultimate effect of the Volstead Law upon the young people of to-day depends upon the degree of enforcement which is given that law. In the present state of affairs its effect can only be harmful to a degree which the future alone will manifest."

Much the same opinion is exprest by Richard Kennon Hines, Jr., of *The Sniper*, a publication of the Virginia Military Institute, known as the "West Point of the South," who reports: "There is evidence of a small but sure increase in drinking since I have been in school." He says, too, "that the ultimate effect of Prohibition will be decidedly harmful. Boys and girls start drinking at a much earlier age than is generally believed or than formerly was the case." He writes further:

"I myself saw some young boys in short pants drinking on a train as they were going home from preparatory school for Easter vacation. (Don't think I was deceived. These boys were around thirteen, not wearing knickers '*pour le sport.*') Another crying evil is the fact that college men, who by virtue of their station in life would drink like gentlemen, have come to regard the 'pass-out' as the '*pièce de resistance*' of a night. I have found an open and frank expression of admiration for the youth who can drink with seeming relish the worst liquor, and hold the most of any kind. In short, I feel that Prohibition has accomplished nothing but the ruination of our taste, our stomachs and our respect for the national law."

Of a different and more hopeful tenor is the reply of R. D. Michael, editor of *The Virginia Tech*, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, another military school, but in which the military feature is less strest than in V. M. I. Drinking has increased, since he entered college four years ago, writes Mr. Michael, and the present trend seems to be in the same direction. But the editor of *The Virginia Tech* thinks the tide will change, and "that the ultimate effect of the Volstead Law will be helpful to the young men and women of to-day." He concludes:

"Time will solve the problem. The present generation will see its folly and those to follow will profit by our example. That is what every generation is supposed to do. The people, the educated and thinking people, will abolish what drinking now exists among them just as the more far-sighted ones of a few years ago abolished the sale of intoxicants. The movement will be slow and there will always be the usual comment on the ruinous morals of the youngsters made by the older people. Much of this commentary hubbub is justified, as I believe it is now. But it has its good effect and, perhaps, our great-grandchildren's great-grandchildren will see the day when a bottle in the cellar will be a disgrace and not a pride. It will be many years before such a condition exists, but I believe it is now well on its way."

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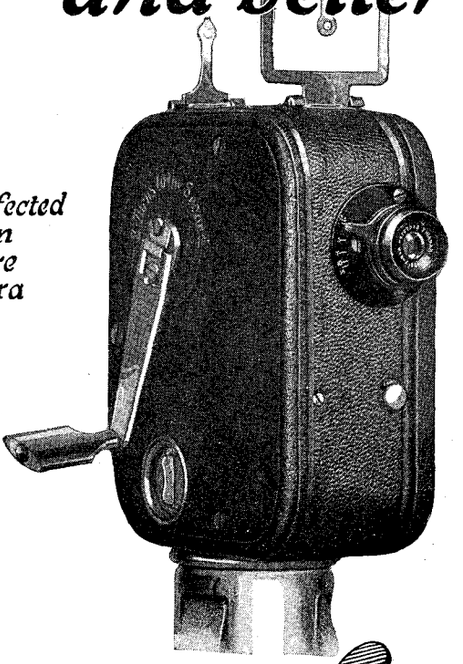

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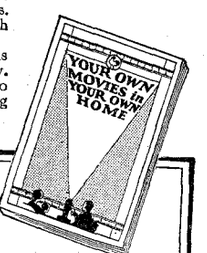

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MR. MELLON'S $377,767,816 SURPLUS

NOW that Congress has adjourned, we have actual figures about the Treasury's condition for the fiscal year 1926, instead of the estimates or "guesswork" upon which revenue laws and Presidential homilies on thrift were based. The surplus is a little less than Mr. Coolidge's last estimate. But Secretary Mellon is satisfied with the actual figures and with the situation they reveal. Two million Americans have been relieved of the annoyance of filing income-tax returns by the latest tax-reduction bill; the nation is paying interest charges on a debt amounting to approximately $20,000,000,000, and the principal of this debt has been reduced from over $26,000,000,000 since 1919, yet the report of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon of the Treasury's operations for the fiscal year 1926, which ended on June 30, reveals a surplus of $377,767,816.64. And this despite a reduction during the year of $872,977,572 in the gross public debt.

"The unexpectedly large income of the Government during the fiscal year just ended," explains the New York *World*, "was due to general business conditions." But the surplus announced by Secretary Mellon, maintains the New York *Herald Tribune's* Washington correspondent, "is a concrete result of the policy of economy which has been exercised by the Coolidge Administration in all government expenditures."

Government receipts during the fiscal year 1926, say Washington dispatches, aggregated $3,962,755,690, and expenditures chargeable against them were $3,584,987,873, leaving a surplus in the Treasury of $377,767,816, all of which will be applied for retirement of the public debt. To quote the New York *Times* correspondent:

The gross public debt, which was cut to $19,643,216,315, dropt below $20,000,000,000 for the first time since the war days. All of the budget surplus was used for debt reduction, and the total carried over in the Treasury general fund was kept down to $210,002,026, about $7,000,000 less than was carried over at the close of the fiscal year 1925, thus indicating that the Treasury does not anticipate any heavy expenditures of unusual character before the next quarterly tax payment is due in September.

The surplus would have been slightly in excess of the $390,000,000 forecast by President Coolidge in his recent speech to the government business organizations but for the fact that $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 chargeable against the Post-office Department and the tax refunds account, which could properly have been put off until the fiscal year 1927, was spent in the last days of the fiscal year 1926. This will lighten the burden of expenses in 1927 by that same amount.

Total ordinary receipts were nearly $200,000,000 more than in the fiscal year 1925, despite the fact that income and profits tax rates were sharply reduced in the last revenue law. The income-tax returns were particularly gratifying, being about $222,000,000 larger in 1926 than in 1925.

The analysis of operations for the fiscal year 1926, in view of the fact that all signs point to a continuation of business prosperity throughout the calendar year 1926, would appear to indicate a budget surplus at the end of the fiscal year 1927 of considerably more than $185,000,000, the figure fixt by President Coolidge.

As Secretary Mellon explains in a statement:

In the year just closed the Treasury's position with respect to the public-debt structure has been materially strengthened. Of the $6,252,000,000 of short-dated debt maturing within five years, existing at the beginning of the year, $1,308,000,000 has been either paid or funded for a long term.

Interest paid during 1926 was $831,937,700.16, and should be $785,000,000 in 1927, a reduction of about $47,000,000. The average rate of interest on maturing securities refunded during the year on quarterly tax-payment dates was 3.90 per cent., as compared with 3.64 per cent. on the new quarterly issues, a reduction of .26 per cent.

Taking into account the changes in the revenue laws, sufficient weight was not given last November to either the increased efficiency of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which has brought in approximately $100,000,000 of back income taxes in excess of the amount estimated, or to the extent to which tax reduction was anticipated by the taxpayers, thus creating additional taxable income, and, consequently, an increase of government revenue in the last six months of this fiscal year by about $111,000,000 over the estimates. Miscellaneous internal revenue exceeded estimates by $14,099,286, and customs receipts by $22,680,093. Both these increases are explained by the continuation of the high level of prosperity in the country.

In 1919, points out Robert Barry in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening World*, the national debt was $26,596,701,000. It now stands at $19,643,216,315—a reduction of almost seven billion dollars. Besides, notes this writer, we have meanwhile paid the interest charges on this stupendous debt. At this rate, observes the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

We shall, before very many more years, get our national debt down to fairly reasonable proportions, which is a good deal more than can be said for the gross outstanding obligations of States and local governmental units. The success attained in these operations was made possible, of course, by the unexampled prosperity that has been ours and that has so far kept our income-tax receipts at high figures, despite cuts in rates, and by very large importations that took customs' receipts for the year to unprecedentedly high figures.

Treasury management is likely to grow

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ore difficult rather than less so in the xt few years. It will call for skill both the handling of purely financial operaons and in curbing the ambitions of ongressmen who want to make a showing further reductions in tax rates. The w tax law has been unexpectedly proictive, and in large degree this fact is sponsible for the excellent position of the easury, which now boasts of a surplus of it little less than $378,000,000, nearly 30,000,000 greater than it had a year go and substantially larger than previous timates of the Treasury itself indicated s probable.

In the opinion of *The Wall Street Journal*, owever, "there should be no begrudging ne praise that is due to the Coolidge conomy and to the brilliant management f the Treasury's affairs."

CANADA ON A GOLD BASIS

THE announcement of Canada's return to a gold basis on July 1 was the first nformation that a great many people had hat the Dominion was not on such a basis ong before. For, as the New York *World* notes, there has long been a free gold market for all practical purposes between Canada and the United States. There was an embargo on gold exports from Canada, but "under special arrangements the gold shipped to Canada from the United States has not been subject to the general embargo and has been available for export whenever exchange rates favored such a movement." Shipment of other gold was made only on express permission of the Government, but now this restriction is removed. Negligible as the direct effects of this action may be, it is nevertheless significant, continues *The World*, "as marking a further step in economic reconstruction and the removal of one of the few remaining vestiges of war-time control on this side of the Atlantic." Certain factors in Canada's return to the gold basis which seem noteworthy to *The Wall Street Journal*, are thus briefly discust in that financial daily:

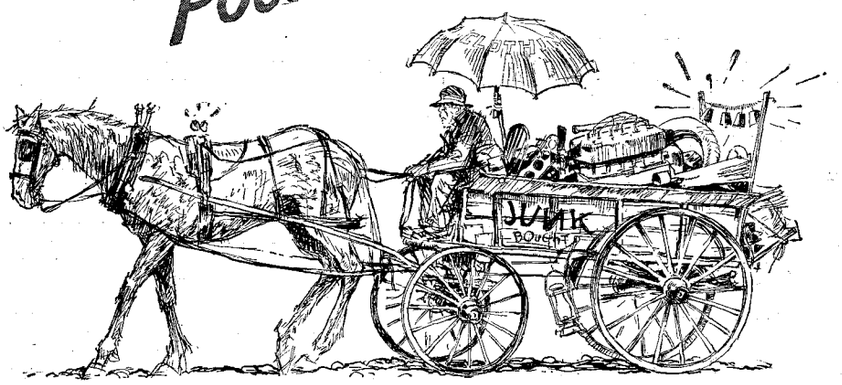
England announced in April, 1925, that her gold embargo would lapse December 31, and similar action restoring the gold standard was taken by Australia, New Zealand, Holland, and Dutch East Indies. Gold payments had been resumed in Sweden a year earlier, and on June 1, 1925, South Africa removed restrictions on gold export.

Canada did not commit herself on this point beforehand because of a somewhat different problem. It was not so necessary for her, with a rather weak government, to invite the political controversy that such action promised. As it turned out, the expediency of the gold measure was acutely questioned in England.

Canada chose to follow the safer course. It was proper, too, that she should be careful with her relatively small gold supply. She was too close to a country that had an important call on that supply. In addition to the large United States industrial investment there, our people had invested heavily in her war and victory bonds and in Canadian funds when they sold at a discount.

Furthermore, it must be remembered that while Canada's trade with the United

Poor oil makes junk!
Poor oil makes junk!



Poor oil doesn't give a motor even a gambler's chance. It does one of two things. Causes costly repairs. Or sends a motor to an early grave.

Yet the majority of motorists are utterly indifferent to the oil they use. You could put anything, *anything* that looks like motor oil into their crank-cases. Every year a certain percentage of them pay a king's ransom in repairs and replacements for their indifference. That's hard to believe. But it's true!

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Its resistance to heat, wear and dilution is so great that, under normal conditions, pure Pennsylvania oil gives at least 1000 miles of lubrication to a filling. Think of that! Keep the oil level up but *don't drain* short of 1000 miles. And that without any oil rectifier on your car, either!

Why take even the slightest chance of getting poor lubrication? In fact, when you can get 1000 miles of *sure* lubrication to a filling, why take less?

Play safe! Get pure Pennsylvania every time you need oil. And remember—Pennsylvania is not the name of any one brand. It is a grade or *kind* of oil from which many brands are made.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

Kingdom is favorable she is indebted on balance to the United States. For the year ended March 31, last, exports to Great Britain exceeded imports by $345,500,000 while in trade with us imports exceeded exports by $124,000,000. It was better, under the circumstances, to depend on a form of regulated gold movement across the border than to open the floodgates to this potential U. S. demand. As it is, under official sanction, gold has moved both ways within the past year.

But Canada finds herself in a much improved position to-day, much better than generally realized south of the St. Lawrence. The Dominion's recently ended fiscal year showed a surplus of nearly $34,000,000, a $22,300,000 reduction in the net public debt, and a marked increase in the operating profits of the Canadian National Railways. Her foreign trade continues to grow. Last fiscal year this commerce totaled $2,258,000,000 with a favorable balance of $403,000,000.

There is another significant fact in regard to Canada's economic position. While our gold production is practically stationary, for the past three years around $50,000,000 a year, Canada's has risen from $25,300,000 in 1923 to $21,500,000 in 1924 and to $35,800,000 the last year.

TWO YEARS' FOREIGN TRADE—VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE

REPORTS of our foreign trade figures for last year remind the Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly* that these merchandise exports and imports are, after all, only one phase of our foreign trade. "To obtain a complete picture of this trade it is necessary to take into consideration movements of gold and silver and such 'invisible' items as do not pass through or are not accounted for by our customs officers." Such invisible items "include securities, accumulated interest on foreign investments, shipping services rendered to foreign tourists in this country and to American tourists in foreign countries, and similar items." In 1925, it may be remembered, our merchandise exports were $4,934,000,000 as against imports of $4,268,000,000, or a "favorable" excess of exports over imports to $666,000,000. But the "invisible" items are large enough to transform this into an "unfavorable" balance. It is recalled that:

Among the largest items of export, or for which we received credit abroad, were American stocks and bonds sold to foreign investors amounting to $411,000,000, the return to foreign countries of $140,000,000 of foreign bonds held by American citizens for investment, interest of $160,000,000 on the debts of foreign nations to the United States Government, $520,000,000 of interest and dividends on our investments in foreign concerns, and $100,000,000 for services which we rendered to foreign tourists in this country.

Chief among the items which we imported (other than merchandise, silver or gold) and for which we debited ourselves, were the purchase of foreign securities amounting to $920,000,000, interest an dividends on foreign capital of $165,000,000, services rendered to American tourist abroad, $660,000,000, and $360,000,00 representing remittances by persons in thi country to friends and relatives abroa and remittances made for missionary an charitable purposes.

A table showing these invisible item for 1925 and 1924 is given as follows:

	Millions of Dollars		
We Sold or Received Credit for	*1925*	*1924*	*Chang*
Merchandise	$4,934	$4,621	+$31
Silver	99	110	− 1
Gold	262	62	+ 20
American securities (stocks, bonds, etc.)	411	319	+ 92
Foreign bonds (which we held for investment)	140	45	+ 95
United States Government receipts:			
On debts of foreign nations	27	23	+ 4
Interest on debts of foreign nations	160		
Services:		614	+ 66
Use of our capital	520		
Use of our ships	75	76	− 1
Services to foreign tourists	100	100	.....
Motion-picture royalties	75	...	+ 75
Increase in foreigners' bank balances in U. S.	...	216	− 216
Total exports, visible and invisible	$6,803	$6,186	+$617
We Bought or Paid for			
Merchandise	$4,268	$3,651	+$617
Silver	65	74	− 9
Gold	128	320	− 192
American securities (repurchased)	90	114	− 24
Foreign securities	920	795	+ 125
American paper money (which foreign nations were using)	62	50	+ 12
Services:			
Use of foreign capital	165	150	+ 15
Use of foreign ships	83	68	+ 15
Services to American tourists	660	600	+ 60
Remittances by residents of U. S. to foreign relatives and for missionary and charitable purposes	360	355	+ 5
Reduction of foreigners' bank balances in U. S.	61	...	+ 61
Expenditures abroad by U. S. Government	5	5	.....
Total imports, visible and invisible	$6,867	$6,182	+$685
Excess of Exports over Imports	−$64	+$4	−$60

OUR NEW RAILROAD KING

THE largest individual stockholder of American railroads is now Mr. Arthur Curtiss James, as Russell R. Clevenger notes in the New York *Times*. Now that Mr. James has bought control of the Western Pacific he is "an important factor in 36,575 miles of lines, a seventh of the entire railroad mileage of the country, and more mileage than was controlled by Gould, Hill, or Harriman." Before the Van Sweringens bought some of his holdings, the venerable George F. Baker had more money invested in railroad stocks than Mr. James now has, "but the mileage of the Baker roads, most of which are in the East, never aggregated half that of the James lines." Only recently has the public become aware of the leadership of this new railroad king. "After keeping Wall Street guessing for more than a year as to the identity of the mysterious buyer who acquired a block of Western Pacific stock every time the vicissitudes of the market created a sagging price, Mr. James announced his acquisition of a controlling interest and left the next day for a cruise on his yacht, *Aloha*." Most of the James railroad holdings have been drawn from the Hill, Harriman and Gould interests. But the James fortune, which is said to be among the dozen largest in the country, was made in mines, not railroads. Mr. Clevenger gives this account of the history of the Western Pacific, whose acquisition

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has thus brought Mr. James into the financial limelight:

It was built by George Jay Gould to carry the Denver & Rio Grande from Salt Lake City to San Francisco and is regarded by most railroad men as largely responsible for the collapse of the "Gould Dream"—ownership and operation of a single system from coast to coast.

To make this dream real it was necessary to bridge the gap between Salt Lake City and San Francisco and between the Wabash terminus and the Atlantic. To accomplish the first aim the Western Pacific was constructed, resting heavily on the Denver & Rio Grande for financial support; to effect the second, control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie and of the Western Maryland was secured, the gap between these two to be bridged by the so-called Wabash-Pittsburgh terminal project. When on the very threshold of success, a transcontinental railway in the fullest sense, the Gould system suffered general collapse.

The Western Pacific failed to meet the interest on its borrowings and went into the hands of receivers on March 15, 1915, dragging into the wreck the mother road, the Denver & Rio Grande, which had guaranteed the interest on its bonds.

After the default the Western Pacific prest suit to recover on the Denver company's obligation. A judgment was entered in favor of the Western Pacific for $38,000,000, which became final when the Supreme Court refused to review a decision of the Court of Appeals. In 1920 the Denver & Rio Grande was sold at auction and acquired by the Western Pacific for $5,000,000, subject to a funded debt of $120,000,000. Sale of a half interest in the Denver to the Missouri Pacific for $9,000,000 was later effected.

Due to joint operation by the Western Pacific and the Missouri Pacific of the Denver & Rio Grande, the financial community had come to assume that when the time was ripe for consolidation of the country's railroads the Western Pacific would be incorporated in the greater Missouri Pacific System already tentatively arranged. But Mr. James declares he will maintain the independent status of the line.

What's Your Pet Gloom?—

Of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these: "It's flat again."
—*Capper's Weekly.*

And with the verse we haste to class:
"Great jumpin' cats, we're outa gas!"
— *Youngstown Telegram.*

But sadder still are those who say:
"Darn it, I had the right of way."
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Such guys belong, one sternly mentions,
Where roads are paved with good intentions. —*Newark Advocate.*

What causes saddest words to stir up
Is a crankcase filled with sirup.
— *Houston Post-Dispatch.*

And gee, how I can rant and swear
When wifey says, "They've swiped our spare!" — *Youngstown Telegram.*

And oh, it gives us quite a pain
To read: "Gasoline Goes Up Again."
—*Macon Telegraph.*

Decorative Note.—The latest fashion, we read, is for ladies to color their fingernails to match their hats. Still, this is better than coloring them to match their cigaret tobacco.—*Humorist* (*London*).

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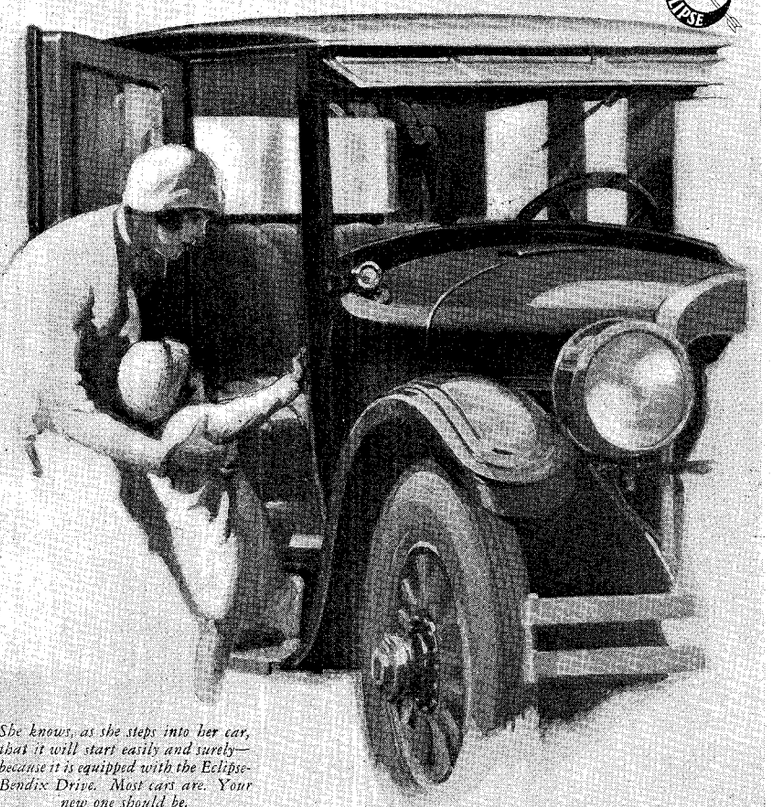

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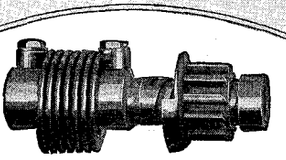

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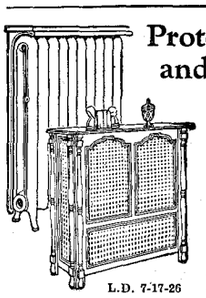

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 29.—Jeremiah Smith, American economist, for two years supervisor of Hungary's finances for the League of Nations, declines his salary of $100,000, and asks Premier Bethlen to accept it as a gift for the Hungarian poor.

The Italian Government issues a series of drastic decrees, among which are authorization for increasing the working day by one hour, restriction of daily newspapers to six pages, and prohibition of the opening of new bars, cafés, hotels, etc., and of the construction of luxurious private houses and villas.

More than a hundred persons are reported killed and almost all the buildings at Pandjang, Sumatra, destroyed by an earthquake on June 28.

June 30.—An alleged anarchist plot to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain in Paris is reported frustrated by the Paris police.

July 1.—The new government of Prime Minister Arthur Meighen, Conservative, is defeated by one vote in the Canadian House of Commons.

July 2.—Dr. Emile Coué, the famous advocate of autosuggestion in the treatment of illnesses, dies at his home in Nancy, France, in his seventy-first year.

July 3.—Twenty persons are killed and seventy-eight injured when the Havre express, the fastest train between Havre and Paris, is wrecked at Acheres.

The Mexican Government publishes the new law putting into effect the religious clauses of the Constitution barring alien clergy, restricting teachers to the laity and forbidding the religious press from criticizing the religious laws or to comment on national political affairs.

July 4.—Thirty-one people are killed and damage estimated at $3,000,000 is done by storms and floods in Germany.

July 5.—Pope Pius XI issues a circular letter urging all Catholics throughout the world to unite in special prayers on August 1 for the cessation of the Mexican Government's laws against the Catholic Church.

July 6.—In an effort to prevent internal political strife and in order to devote the country to a campaign for economy, the Fascist Government of Italy indefinitely suspends all provincial, communal and municipal elections.

Finance Minister Caillaux demands that the French Chamber of Deputies give him unlimited power to deal with France's financial problem.

DOMESTIC

June 29.—The Senate defeats the Fess-Tincher farm relief measure, 54 to 26, and passes the House cooperative marketing measure without a record vote.

The House refuses, 246 to 34, to eliminate from the second deficiency supply bill an item of $2,686,760 for enforcement of the Prohibition law.

June 30.—The Senate reaches an agreement to postpone the rivers and harbors authorization bill until December.

The Tuskegee Institute reports the lynching of nine persons in the first six

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months of 1926, an increase of four over the same period of last year, but a marked decrease compared with the same period of the three previous years.

ly 2.—President Coolidge nominates and the Senate confirms Frederick Trubee Davison of New York as Assistant Secretary of War in charge of aviation, and the Senate also confirms Edward F. Warner, recently nominated for a similar post in the Navy Department.

ıly 3.—The first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress ends.

ıly 5.—By means of pontoons, the submarine *S-51* is raised from the ocean bed off Block Island, where she sank in collision with the steamer *City of Rome*, September 25.

Speaking at the Sesquicentennial Celebration at Philadelphia, President Coolidge stresses the thought that the Declaration of Independence is of spiritual origin, and appeals to the nation to cling to the things of the spirit, saying that unless we do so all material prosperity "will turn to a barren scepter in our grasp."

The Commerce Department reports that one of every seventy-one persons in the world owns an automobile, the estimate being based on a world population of 1,748,000,000.

Secretary of State Kellogg, on behalf of the nation, accepts Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, as a national shrine.

The Quarry.—

I gaze across the street so wide,
I start, I dart, I squirm, I glide,
I take my chances, oh, so slim—
I trust to eye and nerve and limb;
I scoot to right, I gallop through,
I'm here and there, I'm lost to view.
My life, I know, hangs in the toss—
Another plunge—I am across!
Oh, give me pity, if you can
I'm just
a poor
pe-des-tri-an.

—*T. R. in the Boston Transcript.*

Cold Facts.—The North Pole, if placed alongside the Woolworth Building, would probably melt.

In time of famine, the Eskimos have been known to eat leather, fish bones, and each other—almost anything, in fact, except Eskimo pie.

Steam heat is practically unknown in the ice igloos of the Arctic.

When it's night-time in Greenland, it's six months over here.—*Wayne G. Haisley in Judge.*

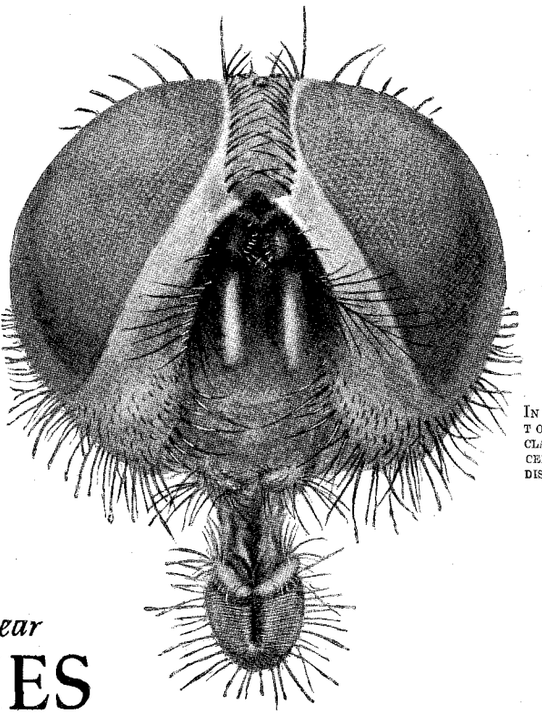
True Humility.—"So you are going into your father's business now you've graduated? I suppose you'll have a pretty soft time there."

"No, indeed. I'm going to start right in at the bottom as one of the vice-presidents."—*Life.*

Complimentary.—Observing a young lady standing alone, the young man stept up to her and said, "Pardon me. You look like Helen Black."

"Yes," she replied, "I know I do, but I'd look far worse in white."—*Calgary Herald.*

Wherever there are flies use FLY-TOX



Drawing from enlarged micrograph of fly's head, mouth and tongue

IN LIFE THE MOUTH AND TONGUE ARE MOIST, CLAMMY WITH PUTRESCENT MUCK IN WHICH DISEASE GERMS FLOURISH

Each year

FLIES *Cause* Forty Thousand Deaths

FOR the fly's body reeks with bacteria. Government scientists have actual proof that flies transmit thirty different diseases. They taint everything they touch. Infect food. Cause tens of thousands of sicknesses and forty thousand deaths each year in the United States.

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Health authorities advocate the use of Fly-Tox. They know it is scientific, dependable. Indeed in one epidemic Fly-Tox was ordered by carloads and was sent to this great city by special train.

Fly-Tox is stainless, safe, certain, sure. Fly-Tox KILLS flies. Just reach the fly, mosquito or similar insect with the cleanly, fragrant spray of Fly-Tox. It cannot breathe. It is sure death.

Wherever there are flies use Fly-Tox. In kitchen and dining room, in tents and bungalows, in every sleeping room, for cleanliness, health and that wonderful summer comfort a house without flies and mosquitoes.

HALF-PINT 50c PINT 75c QUART $1.25 GALLON $4.00

Gallons in glass jugs are especially suitable for hotels, restaurants, summer camps, institutions

Health authorities advocate the use of Fly-Tox. Fly-Tox kills flies. It is safe, dependable, sure. It is harmless to humans and animals. Yet contact with its cleanly, fragrant, stainless spray is sure death to those unclean, elusive household insects.

Until you have used Fly-Tox you can scarcely realize the pride, satisfaction and glorious comfort there is in a house free from flies and mosquitoes.

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Adv't

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of rds for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New ndard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

aders will please bear in mind that no notice vill be taken of anonymous communications.

ıayhap, mayhaps.—"M. J. A. L.," New York y.—*Mayhaps* is an inflection of *mayhap*, the ferred form. The form ending with "s" is obsolete, but was a variant introduced in een Anne's time, and one which lasted but for a f period, when there was a return to *mayhap*, accepted form to-day.

ropaganda—"J. M. L.," New York City.—e first record we have of the use of this word is ociated with the Roman Catholic Church, the ne of whose Committee in full is the Con-gation or College of the Propaganda. This mmittee of the Cardinals, which has the care d oversight of foreign missions, was founded ee hundred years ago, specifically in 1622, by pe Gregory XV. The word *propaganda* is also plied to the College of Propaganda at Rome ich was founded by Pope Urban VIII. for the ucation of missionary priests. Urban VIII. s born in 1568 and died in 1644.

Ozell in his translation of Tournefort's "Voyage the Levant," issued in 1718, but written by urnefort between 1695 and 1708, stated that, The Congregation of the Propaganda gives them present but twenty-five crowns a man." is evidently refers to the pay allowed possibly some missionaries.

From this original meaning came that of "any stitution or systematic scheme for propagating doctrine or system. Hence, any effort directed stematically to secure the support of a party, urse of action, opinion, etc."

Brande in his "Dictionary of Science" (1842) akes the following note under the word *propa-inda:* "Derived from this celebrated society, ıe name *propaganda* is applied in modern olitical language as a term of reproach to secret ssociations for the spread of opinions and rinciples which are viewed by most governments ith horror and aversion."

From that time to this, the word has been used eely but generally with an invidious sense.

repudiate.—"M. L. L.," Chatham, Va.—The rimary meaning of this word is "to refuse to cknowledge and pay, as a debt; disclaim; dis-vow." This definition is to be taken in con-ection with that of *repudiation*, which explains hat term to mean "the rejection of the whole or f a part of a contract, debt, or obligation; pecif., the rejection or scaling of its debt by a overnment." If you will consult the dictionary, ou will find under the word *repudiation* a note earing upon its first use in the State of Mississippi.

The word *repudiate* also means "to refuse to ıccept as authentic, true, or authorized; as, to *epudiate* a statement made." This may be aken as allied to its next meaning, "to deny or iecline to accept on grounds of inapplicability or ntruth; as in *repudiating* an imputation." The act of *repudiation* has been defined as "the putting away of a wife or betrothed" and the verb *repudiate* in this sense is "to refuse to have anything to do with; to cast off; reject"; also, "to put away, as a wife; divorce or dismiss."

The history of these words may be summarized as follows: *Repudiate*, in the sense of "divorce," dates from 1545, and has been used down the centuries to the present time. Washington Irving in his "Mahomet" tells us that "Abu Laoab and his wife compelled their son to *repudiate* his wife." The sense of "casting off and disowning" dates from 1699, and has been applied to persons and things, *repudiating* the idiom of the Athenians, *repudiating* heresies, documents, and children.

Repudiate, in the sense of "to refuse to accept or entertain (a thing) or to have dealings with (a person)," dates from 1548, and has been used in such forms as, "We have *repudiated* the property bestowed upon us," thus, "refused to accept it." Matthew Arnold applied the term to persons in the sentence, "Not only did the whole *repudiate* the physician, but also those who were sick." Applied to opinions and conduct, "to reject with condemnation or abhorrence," is a sense that dates from 1824. Herschel referred to "Doctrines which we must *repudiate*." With the meaning, "to reject as unauthorized or as having no authority or binding force on one," the word has been used since 1646; whereas the sense, "to refuse to discharge or acknowledge a debt or obligation," dates from 1837.

trying the experiment.—"E. R.," New York City.—This expression is an established idiom that dates from 1594, and is to be found in Carew's work on "Huarte's Examination of Wits": "Let me cause some shepheards *to try this experiment*." Francis Bacon in his Essay on "Innovation," 1625, wrote: "It is good not to *try experiment* in states." The first example of "make experiment" that we have on record occurs in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," act iv, scene 2, line 36: "To *make* another *experiment* of his suspicion." The form *make* has also the support of Samuel Johnson, Evelyn, and others too numerous to mention. Purists condemn "trying the experiment" in favor of "making" it, but upon examining Shakespeare's plays, we find that while he uses *make* in the "Merry Wives" and in "All's Well that Ends Well," act ii, scene 1, line 157, he did not hesitate to use *try*, which occurs in "Titus Andronicus," act ii, scene 3, line 69.

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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

Another Jazz Crime?—A horse belonging to Jed Applegate died last night from a strange melody.—*Georgia paper.*

Classifying the News.—Modern funeral methods discust at annual meeting of Oregon undertakers. Sports section, page 4.—*Oregon paper.*

Didn't Know the Words, Perhaps.—After the band had played several selections under the direction of Will Linnevold, the Luren sank "The Star Spangled Banner."—*Iowa paper.*

Even Parked Cars Are Dangerous.—While parked in front of his home at 624 Walnut Street, yesterday afternoon, a machine driven by Oliver F. Smith, of Pekasie, R. D., ran into the motor-car of Forrest M. Moyer.—*Pennsylvania paper.*

Red-Blooded Music.—MRS. DE PESTER—"Did you enjoy the filet mignon in Paris?"

MRS. NOUVEAUX RICH—"Yes, I think it was the loveliest opera in the world."—*Allston Recorder.*

A Modest Estimate.—WANTED A BRIDE AND GROOM to be married in a show window some time during the month of June. A beautiful bedroom suite will be given away free to this couple which is worth $200.—*Waterbury paper.*

To Weld the Happy Pair.—Leading the bridal procession were the vested choir boys of the Church of the Advent, and one of their number as they came in singing an old bridal hymn, carried aloft before all a gleaming crucible.—*Cincinnati paper.*

Not Balmy Enough.—ST. PETER—"Where's the fellow who arrived yesterday?"

GABRIEL—"Oh, he checked out. Didn't like the place. He's from California."—*Allston Recorder.*

Here We Tear 'Em Up.—The streets of Albany which have been decorated the last few days with hundreds of flags in recognition of the State Christian Endeavor convention which closed here last night are being taken down to-day to be used at the next annual convention.—*Albany (Ore.) paper.*

Attention Sir Oliver Lodge.—
RESIDENTS FLEE FIRE
IN CALVARY CEMETERY.
—*Scarehead in a San Francisco paper.*

The auto driven by the dead man, who was father to the lad injured, was completely demolished.—*California paper.*

It is said the dead man emerged from under cover and shot at the officers.—*Virginia paper.*

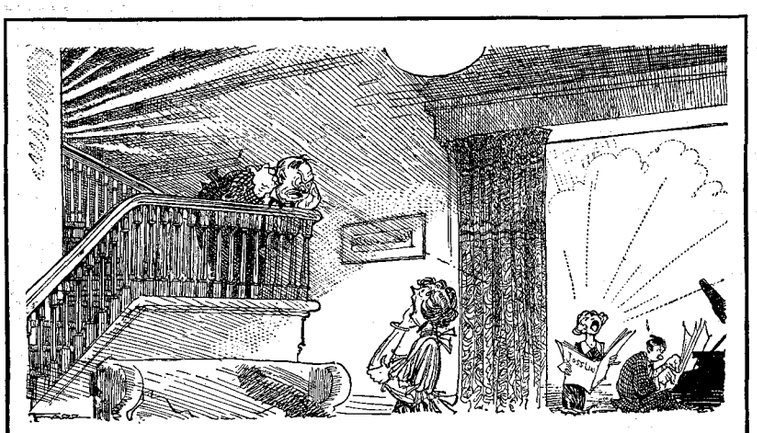
The Lucy Stone League Again?—Miss Alberta Graham and Mrs. G34563 are attending the summer normal at Emory.—*Virginia paper.*

A Long Felt Want.—INEBRIATE—"Ish thish a meat market?"

OWNER—"Yes."

INEBRIATE—"Then meet m' wife at four o'clock for me will yuh?"—*Allston Recorder.*

A Few Months More of Freedom.—America to-day, through Philadelphia's colorful exposition, began the celebration of a century and a half of independence that will continue to the end of November.—*Los Angeles Times.*



"Tell her to stop singing those lullaby songs—she's waking all the kids!"
—*Judge.*

Found the Culprit at Last.—
HUSBAND KILLS WIFE
AND SHOOTS HIMSELF
AFTER LONG SEARCH
—*Miami Herald.*

Occult Bookkeeping.—GRAY—"How did you list the money that fortune-teller got from you?"

GREEN—"I entered it under the head of 'Prophet and Lost.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Evolution.—
Ambition of 1870—A gig and a gal.
" " 1920—A flivver and a flapper.
" "1950—A plane and a jane.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Sidestept the Legislature.—"How do we know that Solomon was the wisest man?"

"Well, for one thing he got together a colossal fortune without being investigated."—*Washington Star.*

No Time for Fancy Work.—MANAGER—"I'm afraid you are ignoring our efficiency system, Smith."

SMITH—"Perhaps so, sir, but somebody has to get the work done."—*The Christian Advocate.*

A Woolly Round-Up.—Ovis Poli, a rare sheep brought to America from the uplands of Asia, was sent to Harvard for the class reunions. Many other rare specimens arrived in crimson blazers from all over the country.—*Judge.*

Extremely Homey.—55th (7th Av. Exceptional, large well furnished room a private bath with cultured adult fami home atmosphere.—*New York Times.*

The High Price of Health.—
Early to bed,
Early to rise,
And your girl goes out
With other guys.—*Yellow Jack*

A Clairvoyant.—JUDGE (to convict burglar)—"Have you anything to s before sentence is passed?"

BURGLAR—"The only thing I'm kickin about is bein' identified by a man that ke his head under the bedclothes the who time!"—*"Selected" by T. Dry Goods Economist.*

Leading Local Pro uct.—LITTLE BOY (sigh seeing in Washington)—"Hey, poppa, when a we goin' to see the re tape, huh, poppa?"—*Chaparral.*

Time to Cool Off.—"I'm a father!" crie young Jones as he burs into the office.

"So's your old man,' replied the boss. "Get t work."—*Jack-o'-Lantern*

A Ruined Holiday.—MISTRESS—"Did you en joy your day at the sea side, Mary?"

MARY—"No, I didn't mum, all the picture 'ouses was full, so we 'ad ter wander round the beach and watch the ships all day!"—*The Passing Shou (London).*

Jarring the Trotters—"Do you know Adolph, the butcher boy? Well, he just dropt sixty feet."

ER—"Sixty feet! Did it kill him?"

DUMB—"No, they were pigs' feet."—*Northwestern Purple Parrot.*

The Nervous Bystander.—"It's terrible the way your wife quarrels with her mother. I suppose you have to take one side or the other."

"I? No, sir! I invariably preserve an alarmed neutrality."—*Boston Transcript.*

Excommunication.—It was a wordy fight, and the little man with what looked like two pounds of sausages under his arm gave his parting shot.

"The sooner," he said, emphatically, "that I never see your face again the better it will be for both of us when we meet."—*Smith's Weekly (Sydney).*

Consolation.—"Mr. Chairman," complained the speaker, stopping in his address, "I have been on my feet nearly ten minutes, but there is so much ribaldry and interruption, I can hardly hear myself speak."

"Cheer up, guv-nor," came a voice from the rear, "you ain't missin' much."—*Capper's Weekly.*

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